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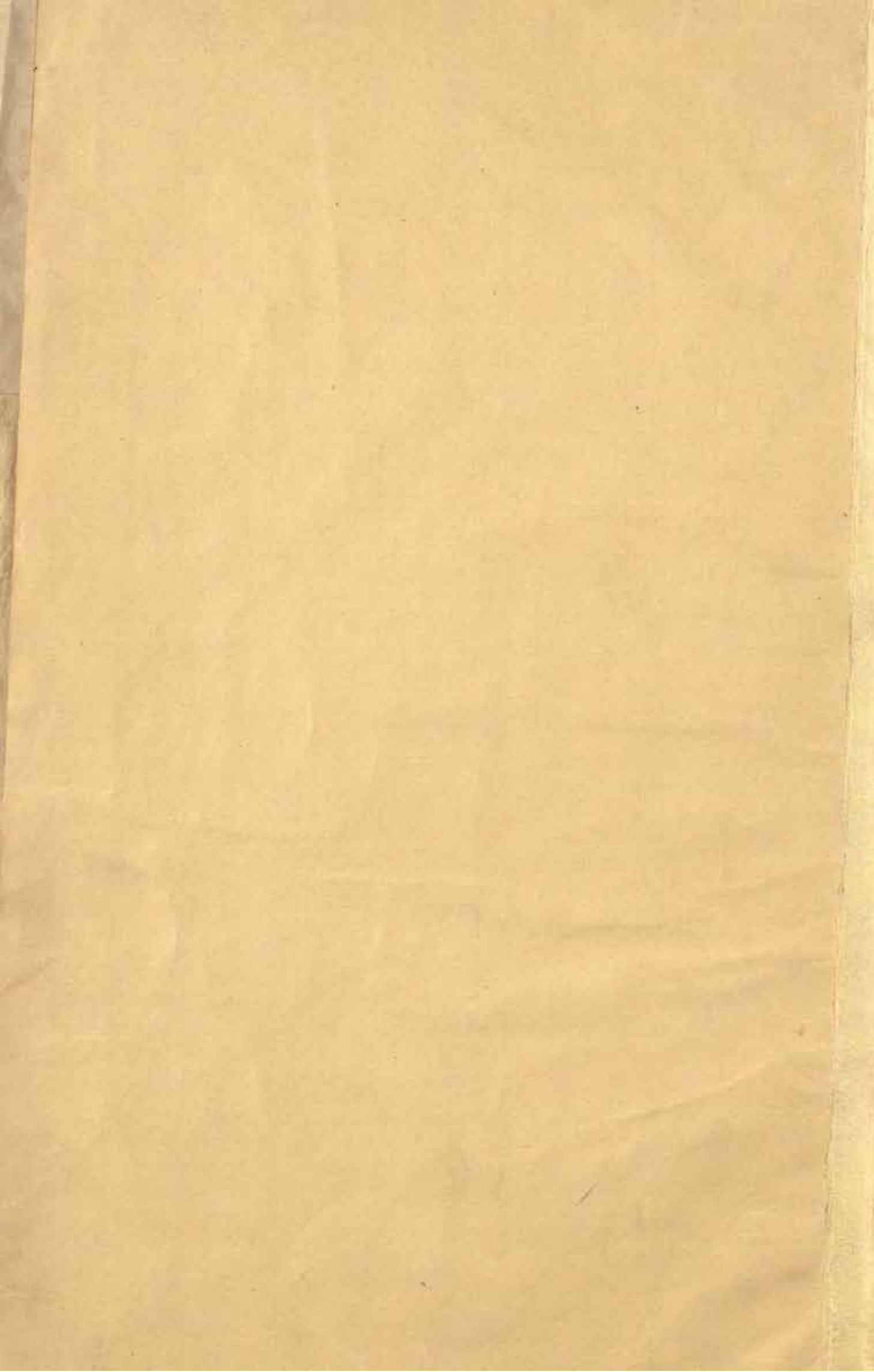
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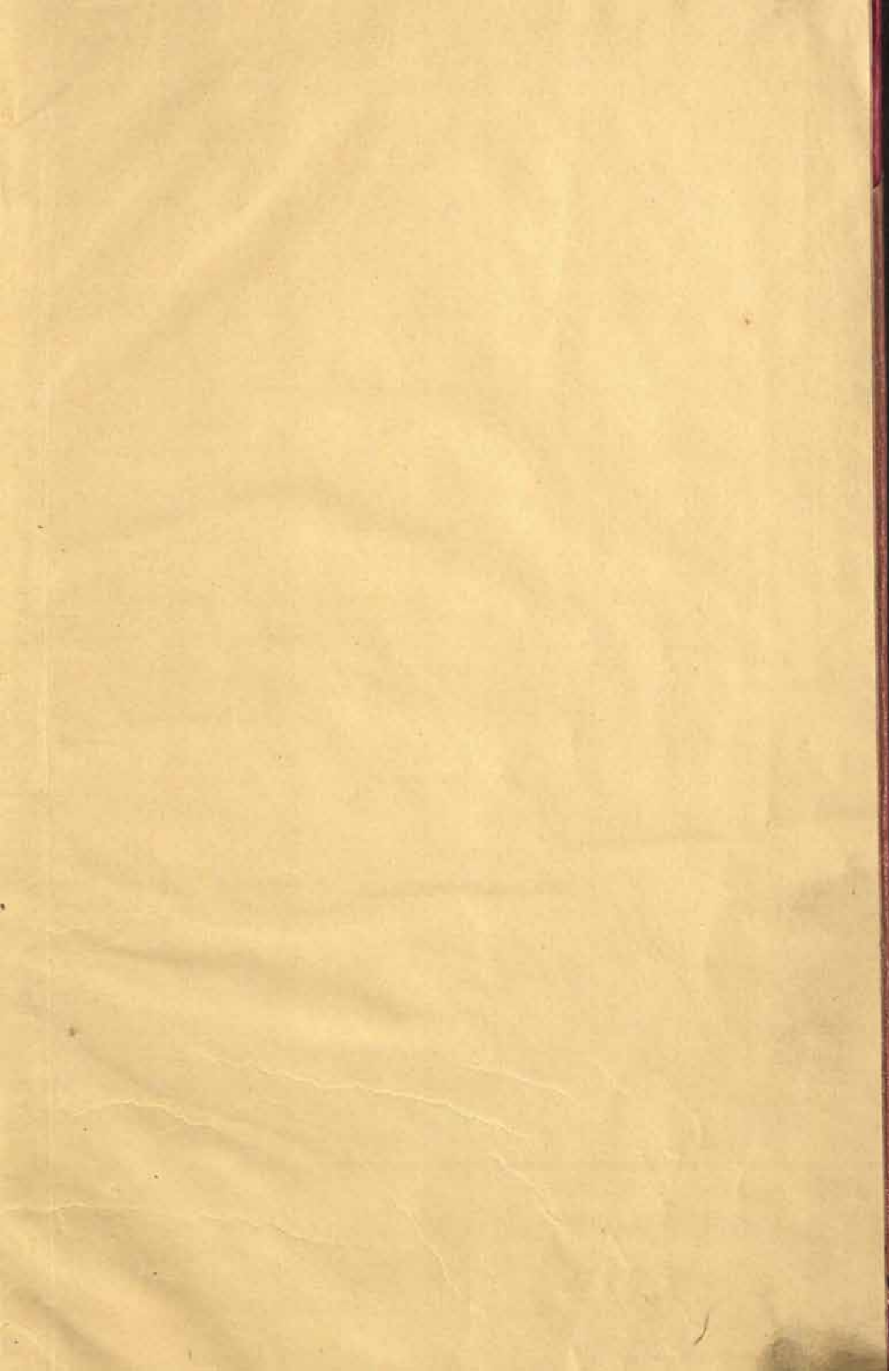
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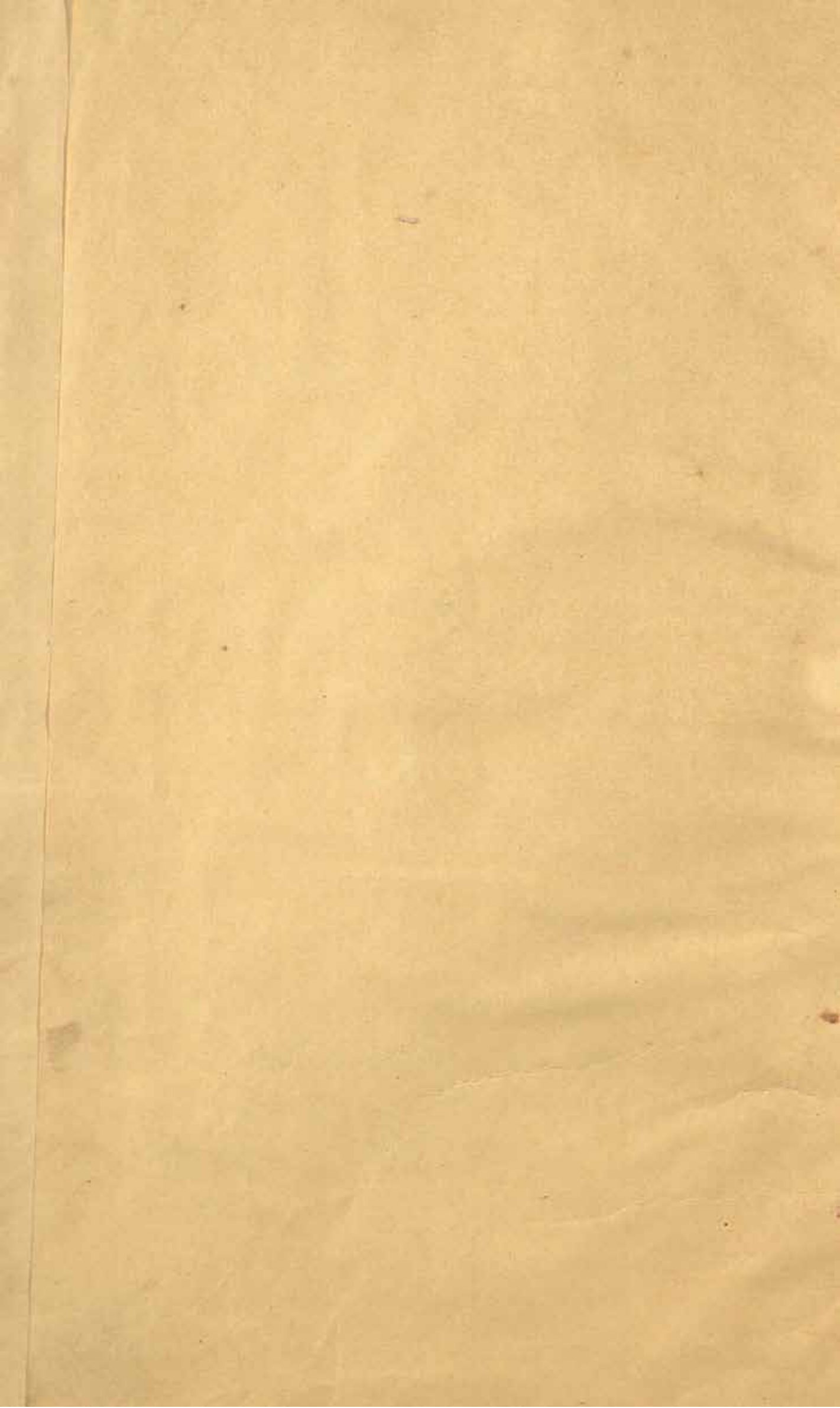
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ANTIQUARIAN REMAINS
IN
HYDERABAD STATE - 1953



Director,
Archaeological Department,
GOVERNMENT OF HYDERABAD.

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Antiquarian Remains in Hyderabad State

PREFACE

This 'List' is confined to such of the Archæological Monuments and Sites as have been declared 'Protected' under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hyderabad Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1337 F. (VIII of 1337 F.). It is by no means exhaustive since survey and discovery in future years may add considerably to the List.

The List of Antiquarian Remains by H. Cousens, Wilmet and Bilgrami's Sketches, Aurangabad Gazetteer and various reports and other works have been made use of in the compilation of this List; but many of these, particularly Cousen's List is not reliable in several instances, probably because it was partly based on data supplied by Revenue and other officials not trained in Archæology.

The List has been of considerable help, even in manuscript form, to students of Archæology and History and has now been published with a view to make it available to a larger circle of scholars and students.

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Hyderabad-Deccan.
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ANTIQUARIAN REMAINS IN HYDERABAD STATE, 1953.

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EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

No. 49/1/111/Arch/51.

Dated 12-1-53.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Hyderabad Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1337 F. (VIII of 1337 F.), the Rajpramukh is pleased to declare the monuments specified in the Schedule annexed hereto to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act, with effect from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

S. A. HASHMY,
Asst. Secretary.

The Schedule

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ASIFABAD DISTRICT						
1	Hindu Temple	Asifabad	Asifabad	Asifabad	Indo-Aryan style of the 16th—17th Century	In good state of preservation.
2	Fossils (Prehistoric)	"	"	"	Wood fossils (Prehistoric period)	In fields due west of the Military Quarter.
3	Prehistoric site	"	"	Pangri	Neolithic Implements comprising flakes, cores, etc.	In fair state of preservation.
4	Hindu Temple	"	"	Wakdi	Indo-Aryan type (14th to 16th Century)	do
5	Do	"	"	Gangapur	Vaishnavite Temple (15th Century)	do
6	Prehistoric site	"	"	Pareshwar	Neolithic Implements comprising flakes, cores, etc.	do
7	Hindu Temple	"	"	Jainad	Vaishnavite Temple (17th Century)	The Temple has a Bal-both inscription of the 17th Century.
8	Mosque	"	Adilabad	Adilabad	Late Muslim	In fair state of preservation.
9	Hindu Temple	"	Boath	Gudi Hatnur	Hemadpanthi style (17th Century)	do
10	Prehistoric burials	"	"	"	Prehistoric burials of the type of cairns and menhirs	do

		Asifabad	Boath	Gurj	Prehistoric burials of the type of stone circles	In fair state of preservation.
11	Prehistoric burials	..	..	..	..	..
12	Prehistoric site	..	..	Pochera Falls	Neolithic Implements	do
13	Do	..	..	Dhonur	do	do
14	Do	..	..	Islapur	do	do
15	Do	..	..	Kuntla	do	do
16	Hindu Temple	..	..	Kadli	Indo-Aryan style (17th Century)	do
17	Fort	..	Nirmal	Saman-Gadh	Military architecture, Muslim style (17th-18th Century).	do
18	Do	..	..	Sona-Gadh	do	do
19	Prehistoric site	..	..	..	Neolithic Implements	do
20	Prehistoric burials	..	..	..	Stone circles	do
21	Hindu Temple	..	..	Nirmal	Mahadeo Temple with loose sculptures	do
22	Jami Masjid	..	..	..	Late Qutb Shahi style (17th Century)	do
23	Fortifications	..	..	..	Fortifications built by French Engineers in the Service of the Early Nizams.	In good state of preservation.
24	Ibrahim Bagh	..	..	..	Gardens, fountains and buildings (17th to 18th Century)	In fair state of preservation.
25	Prehistoric site	..	..	Narsapur	Neolithic Implements	do
26	Do	..	..	Khanapur	do	do
27	Do	..	..	Sirpur	Fossils (Prehistoric Period)	do
28	Fortifications	..	Lakshethi-pet.	Lakshethi-pet.	Hindu (Late) 13th to 14th Century	do

PROTECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS—(Contd.).

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	Hindu Temple	Asifabad	Rajura	Rajura	14th to 16th Century	In fair state of pre-servation
30	Fort	"	"	Manik-Gadh	Late Qutb Shahi style said to have been built by a Gond Raja	do
31	Prehistoric site	"	"	do	Prehistoric burials of the type of 'Stone Circle' Graves	do
32	Dargah of Hazrat Sadruddin and Badruddin	"	Kinwat	Sakhapur	Late Muslim period (18th Century)	do
33	Dargah of Shah Lutfullah	"	"	Timurni	Muslim tomb resembling a typical Pathan tomb	do
34	Hot Water Spring	"	"	Onigdeo	Hot water spring and reservoir	do
35	Rock-Cut-Temples	"	"	Mahur	Brahmanical Excavations (7th to 9th Century)	do
36	Mahur Fort, Idgah, Mawali Tank, Ranuka Devi's Temple and the Dargah of Sona Pir.	"	"	do	(17th Century)	do
37	Hindu Temple	"	Utnur	Utnur	Hemadpanti Temple (16th to 17th Century)	do
38	Fortifications and Idgah	"	"	do	Late Qutb Shahi style (17th Century)	do
AURANGABAD DISTRICT						
1	Prehistoric : Neolithic Site, Aurangabad.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	One mile from A'bad.		

2	Panchakki, Water-Mill	..	Aurangabad	Aurangabad	Aurangabad City.	The water-mill is said to be a part of the water work planned by Malik Ambar and is a beauty spot. In the neighbourhood is the Dargah of H. Baba Shah Musafir, spiritual preceptor of Aurangzeb, and a mosque and Sarai which are still in use.	In good state of preservation.
3	Shah Gunj Mosque	..	"	"	City	This is the principal place of Muslim worship in Aurangabad City. It was built by Sha'ista Khan and completed by Asaf Jah I.	do
4	Kali Masjid	..	"	"	"	This mosque built, in dark grey granite is typical of Ahmad-nagar style and was built by Malik Ambar.	do
5	Chowk Mosque	..	"	"	"	This mosque, built in late Mughal style, was built by Sha'ista Khan in 1665 A.D.	do
6	Lal Masjid	..	"	"	"	This mosque, built in late Mughal style, is known as the Lal Masjid on account of the red-stone used in its construction. There is a Hammam and a Sarai attached to it.	In tolerably good state of preservation.
7	Naukhanda Palace	..	"	"	"	This typical Oriental palace with its beautiful gardens and lawns-originally started by Malik Ambar-was added to by the Mughals but completed by Asaf Jah I. In the throne-room are preserved the original paraphernalia.	do
8	Qila Arak	..	"	"	"	This palace and the adjoining mosque, although the works of the late Mughals, have been considerably added to by the early Nizams.	do
9	Asaf Jah I's Tomb, Khuldabad.	..	"	Khuldabad	Khuldabad	This is a plain marble sarcophagus under the sky. The grave together with other graves of the royal family is situated within the premises of the Dargah of H. Burhanuddin, opp: H. Zainuddin's Dargah.	The tomb and other graves are in good condition.
10	Prince Azam Shah's Tomb	..	"	"	"	In the premises of the same Dargah (<i>i. e.</i> , H. Zainuddin's), grave of the third son of Aurangzeb.	Situated in the open enclosure to the right of H. Zainuddin's Tomb.
11	Nasir Jung Shahed's Tomb	..	"	"	"	This is the grave of the second Nizam s/o Asaf Jah I	In immediate vicinity of Asaf Jah's grave.

PROTECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.).

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars,, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12	Abul-Hasan Tana Shah's Tomb.	Aurangabad	Khuldabad	Khuldabad	The grave of the last Qutb Shahi King of Golconda who was kept as captive by Aurangzeb after the fall of Golconda until his death in 1704 A.D. in premises of the Dargah of H. Shah Raju Qattal for whom he had great regard. Garden and Tomb of Khan-i-Jahan, Aurangzeb's foster brother-once Subedar of the Deccan.	Plain sarcophagus without dome or enclosure.
13	Khan-i-Jahan's Garden and Tomb.	"	"	"		The monuments are in an advanced state of disrepair. The entrance has traces of elegant tile decoration—yellow, blue, etc., which will deserve to be protected.
14	Munim's Bagh ..	"	"	"	Nothing now left of the Garden, except Munimkhan's grave and a mosque inside the premises.	..
15	Tombs of Ahmad and Burhan Nizam Shah of Ahmadnagar.	"	"	"	The tomb, which enshrines the remains of the father and the son is very much renovated and white-washed by the P.W.D. It may be restored.	..
16	Bani Begum's Garden and Tomb.	"	"	"	This is the Mausoleum of the great grand-daughter-in-law of Aurangzeb, Jahan Banu Begum. The grave is situated in an elegant octagonal enclosure and exposed to the sky.	The Mughal Garden surrounding the grave, has been partially restored by the Archaeological Department, Hyderabad. But the buildings inside the premises require more attention and the present Primary School in the buildings is an eyesore and must be removed.

	Prehistoric Neolithic site, Khuldabad	Aurangabad	Khuldabad	Khuldabad	Neolithic Stone implements scattered in fields	Detailed Survey yet to be done.
17						
18	Fardapur Sarai..	"	"	3½ miles from the Ajanta Caves.	Built by Aurangzeb.	
19	Baradari (Ajanta village) ..	"	"	Ajanta village.	Baradari of Salar Jung I.	
20	Ajanta Sarai ..	"	"	"	Octagonal in plan built by Aurangzeb.	
21	Jami Masjid of Asif Jah I ..	"	"	"	Jami Masjid in early Asaf Jahi style.	
22	Anwa Temple ..	"	Sillod	Anwa village.	12th Century A. D. with beautiful circular ceiling on Mahamandapa with exquisite carvings and sculptures.	
23	Taltam (Vaishagadh) Fort ..	"	"	Jinjala	The fort has some remarkable fortifications, bastions and inscriptions.	
24	Ghatotkacha Caves ..	"	Bhokardh	Ghatot- kacha.	Buddhist Caves. (6th to 7th Century A. D.)	
25	Bhokardhan Cave ..	"	"	Bhokardan.	Brahmnical Cave with sculpture and inscription (12th Century A. D.)	
26	Prehistoric site (Bhokar- dan).	"	"	"	Neolithic implements:—Stone flakes, cores, etc.	
27	Baitalbari Fort..	"	"	Baitalbari	The fort has some remarkable fortifications, bastions and in- scriptions.	
28	Prehistoric Site (Ambad) ..	"	Ambad	Shahgadh ..	Neolithic implements, stone flakes, cores, etc.	
29	Ahlya Bai's Temple ..	"	Kannad	Near Ellora Caves.	Famous for the Jyotirlingam Temple, a recent structure, built by Ahlya Bai, 18th Century A.D.	
30	Antur Fort ..	"	"	Antur ..	Hill fort about 700 ft. high, originally built by a Marhatta Chieftain and later taken over by the Nizam Shahis of Ahmad- nagar.	

PROTECTED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.).

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc. of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
81	Old Road Pillar (Milestone)	Aurangabad	Kannad	Antur	2 miles due south of Antur fort. Mile-stone bearing the date 1001 H. (1592 A.D.) and the name of Burham Nizam Shah II of Ahmadnagar.	
82	Prehistoric Site (Jalna)	"	Jalna	Jalna	Neolithic implements, flakes, cores, etc.	
BID DISTRICT						
1	Khanqah Temple	Bid	Bid	Bid Town	Star-shaped in plan. Architecture similar to Anwa Temple (Aurangabad Dist.) with domical ceiling on Mahamandapa with sculptures and carvings at the bottom of the dome 10th to 13th century. A.D. Due to an open recent enclosure built on its roof and used for Muslim worship the temple is known as Khanqah Temple.	In good state of preservation.
2	Khandeshwari Temple	"	"	"	Hindu Temple (Hemadpanti) of unusual type with a pair of lofty octagonal (Dipdians which lend the structure the form of a Christian Cathedral.	
3	Jami Masjid	"	"	"	Principal mosque built in the middle of the town. Persian inscription (1680 A. D.)	do
4	Rajura Darwaza	}	}	}	Gateways in the old City walls of the town, bearing Persian inscriptions with names of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb.	In good state of preservation.
5	Kotwali Darwaza					
6	Dhonda Gate and					
7	Gunj Darwaza					

8	Rajuri Masjid	..	"	"	Immediately adjoining the Rajura Darwaza: Persian inscription, dated 1725 A.D.	In fair state of preservation.
9	Dargah of Shahinsha Wali	..	"	"	Dargah of the Patron Saint of the town: Persian inscription (1706 A.D.)	In good state of preservation.
10	Dargah of Pir Bala Shah	..	"	"	Admixture of Hindu and Muslim architecture. There is a mosque inside the Dargah premises bearing a Persian inscription dated 1778 A.D.	do
11	Tomb of Mohd. Bin Tuglaq's Tooth (Ranjani).	..	"	Ranjani	A small tomb in Pathan style containing a monument to Md. Bin Tuglaq's tooth picked out and buried here during the king's campaign of the Deccan in the 14th Century.	In fair state of preservation.
12	Jogi Sabha Mandap (Underground rockhewn excavation)—(Brahmanical)—Mominabad.	..	"	Mominabad Taluq	Underground cave dug out by the Saivite Cult-Saka 1162	Recently cleaned and excavated by the Hyderabad Archaeological Department.
13	(a) Hindu Temple (Patoda)	..	"	Patoda	Architecture: Medieval Deccan style (12th to 13th Century A. D.)	In fair state of preservation.
	(b) Ran Khamb (Victory Pillar)	..	"	1 mile Bid-Patoda Road		

BIDAR DISTRICT

1	Takht Mahal	..	Bidar	..	Bidar Fort	Bidar: Known as Vidarbha in Hindu Sculptures, Epics and Mythology: Second capital of the Bahmani Dynasty established by Ahmad Shah Wali Bahmani in 1422. Built on the precipice of a laterite plateau has several historical remains of great significance: old palaces, Darbar Halls, Magazines, baths, fortifications, bastions, gateways, gun-emplacements, etc. Its tripple trench dug in laterite is unique. Some of the palaces are adorned with enamelled tile, stucco decorations and mother-o-pearl inlay. Considerable additions were also made by the Baridi Dynasty which followed the Bahmanis.	In fair state of preservation.
2	Chini Mahal	..	"	..	"	do	do
3	Rangin Mahal	..	"	..	"	do	do
4	Tarkash Mahal	..	"	..	"	do	do
5	Sola Khamb Mosque	..	"	..	Bidar	The building is a typical Bahmani Mosque, plain without minarets or prominent dome and resembles the Shah Bazaar Mosque at Gulbarga. Constructed by Muhammad Shah Bahmani.	In good state of preservation.

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Chaubara ..	Bidar	Bidar	Bidar	This is said to be the stump of a lofty Dipdan of an old Hindu Temple but the Muslim arches built in the lower storey of the building do not hold water to this theory. The structure is the hub of the four highways of the town. The building was until recently being used as a clock-tower but the clock has now been removed to restore the antique look of the structure.	In fair state of preservation.
7	Farah Bagh Mosque and old Hindu underground Temple in its vicinity	"	"	"	The mosque was constructed in 1671 A.D. on the site of an old Hindu Temple as is evidenced by a long Persian inscription on the facade of the Mosque. An old Hindu Temple with an image of Vishnu is excavated in a tunnel underneath the Mosque. The place is visited both by the Muslims and Hindus.	do
8	Kali Masjid ..	"	"	"	This elegant Mosque built in dark-grey granite is quite different in style from the local Bahmani and Baridi styles. From a Persian inscription inside the Mosque, dated 1694 A.D., it is said to have been built by one Abdur Rahman Rahim during the reign of Aurangzeb.	do
9	Talghat Darwaza	"	"	"	These are the famous gates in the Old City walls of Bidar-most of them are inscribed and dated.	
10	Fatch Darwaza	"	"	"		
11	Shah Gunj Darwaza	"	"	"		
12	Mangal Hat Darwaza	"	"	"		
13	Dulhan Darwaza	"	"	"		
14	Sa'adat Spring, Sarai and Dargah of H. Sayyid us-Sadat.	"	"	"	This spring known as the Chashma of Sayyid-us-Sadat Syed Mohd. Haneef is situated to the south of the Dargah of the Saint and bears a Persian inscription, dated 1504 A.D.	do

15	Dargah of H. Khalilullah (Chaukhandi).	"	"	"	Ashtur (suburb of Bidar).	This is the tomb of the spiritual preceptor of Ahmad Shah Wali B. The real tomb is surrounded by a lofty octagonal enclosure. The entrance of the tomb has a beautiful inscription in Nashk carved in prophery.	do
16	Amir Fakhrul-Mulk Gilani's Tomb (Fatehpur).	"	"	"	Fatehpur (once a suburb of Bidar).	This lofty tomb placed on a large stepped platform belongs to one of the ministers of the Bahmani kings and is seen for miles around.	
17	Pre-historic site (Bidar City).	Bidar	Bidar	Bidar	Bidar City	Artefacts (Neolithic) : Sites (1) N. W. end of the fort, (2) Behind Modern Jail, (3) Chamkura Dhari, (4) Chashma Sa'adât, (5) Behind Bibi Bândagi's Tomb, (6) Papnas, and (7) Aliabad.	Scattered in fields.
18	Udgir Fort and Bagh-i-Husam	"	Udgir	Udgir	Udgir Town	Fort and Garden of Bahmani origin, rebuilt during the reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb and have Persian inscriptions to that effect. The inscriptions range from 1576 to 1805 A.D.	
19	Kalyani Fort.	"	Kalyani	Kalyani	Kalyani Fort	Fort and rock-hewn excursions and senlpheres.	
GULBARGA DISTRICT							
1	Tomb of Alauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Bahmanipura (Gulbarga City suburb)	This modest mausoleum of the founder of the Bahmani Dynasty, Sultan Allauddin Hasan Gangu (1347-58 A.D.) which lies in an open field some distance to the west of the Fort, is in imitation of the Pathan domes of N. India with flat-bottomed dome, tapering walls and fluted corner turrets.	In good state of preservation.

PROTECTED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Tomb of Mahmud Shah I (1358-75).	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Bahmani-pura (Gulbarga City suburb).	This tomb which is the resting place of the son and successor of Allauddin Hasan, is in close proximity of the former but a little bigger in dimensions and more developed.	
3	Dargah of Hazrat Khwaja Banda Nawaz Syed Mahammad Gesu Daraz.	"	"	Dargah Sharif.	This Dargah, next only to Ajmer in India, is a place of Muslim pilgrimage and commands great reverence. The saint was a contemporary of the Bahmani Kings, Firoz Shah and Ahmad Shah Wali. The Dargah buildings which cover enormous area are endowed with large grants. The main tomb of the saint is of gigantic dimensions and its interior is ornamented with excellent paintings in Persian style of very superior order.	In good state of preservation. Interior and paintings recently washed and treated with chemicals by the Archaeological Dept., Hyderabad.
4	Large Bijapur Arch and Afzal Khan's Mosque inside the Dargah Premises.	"	"	"	The large arch across the courtyard immediately to the south of the Dargah and the elegant mosque with Hindu motifs adjoining the arch are the works of Afzal Khan, the famous Bijapur Minister.	In excellent state of preservation.
5	Chand Bibi's Tomb	"	"	"	This empty tomb, in characteristic Bijapur style, is said to have been built by Chand Bibi but she was not buried in it.	In good state of preservation.
6	Siddi Ambar's Tomb	"	"	"	This empty tomb also in Bijapur style was built by Malik Ambar for himself. The structure has a beautiful inscription in Nashk characters and gives the Hijri date 1008.	do

7 Isma'il Mekhs' Mosque and Grave	..	..	..	Bahmani-pura (Gulbarga City suburb).	In good state of preservation.
8 Shah Bazaar Mosque and Hammam.	..	..	..	Gulbarga City.	In good state of preservation. The Hammam deserves more attention.
9 Chor Gumbad ..	..	..	..	Gulbarga City	In fair state of preservation.
10 Old Idgah ..	..	..	..	Gulbarga City	In fair state of preservation.
11 Dargah of Hazrat Shaikh Sirajuddin Junaidi ..	..	..	..	N. W. of the town of Gulbarga	do
12 Langar-ki-Masjid ..	..	..	..	N.W. of the town of Gulbarga	do

Near the 'Farman' Tank—west of the Gulbarga City—stands a converted mosque in pillar-and-lintel style. Behind the mosque on an open platform are the graves of Ismail Mokh and his wife. Ismail was the great Pathan chieftain who defeated Md. Bin Tughlaq in his Deccan campaign and put Allauddin Hasan Gangu Bahmani on the throne (1347 A.D.).

Built by Mohammad Shah Bahmani (1358-75 A.D.) The mosque—one of the earliest Bahmani buildings—is plain and massive. The dome covering the entrance is similar to that of Mohammad Shah's tomb and identical in style to the dome of the Jami Masjid inside Gulbarga Fort—constructed in 1367 A.D. The Hammam is also very interesting as it forms an excellent specimen of old Turkish Hammams.

This lofty and colossal tomb which is covered over by a large hemispherical dome is without any grave and is unidentified. There are underground labyrinths inside the tomb which formed the rendezvous of robbers and Thugs which may account for its name. Col. Meadows Taylor resided for some time in this building and has immortalized it in his novels.

This old Idgah which belongs to the Bahmani times lies immediately to the S.E. of the Chor Gumbad. As usual, it has an open court and a rear wall with a Qibla (prayer niche) in the middle of the western wall which is flanked with two domed turrets.

This is the Dargah of the spiritual guide and preceptor of H. Khawaja Banda Nawaz. Though modest by itself, the entrance of the Dargah, which is flanked by two lofty minarets built by Yusuf Adil Shah, is very imposing and attracts the view of the visitor from considerable distance.

This mosque is constructed in a peculiar style. It has an 'elephant-back' roof resembling that of a Buddhist Chaitya and its sloping caves are supported on elephant-trunk brackets.

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13	Dargah, Mosque and Sarai of H. Kamal Mujarrad ..	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	About 3 furlongs south of the Dargah of H. Khwaja Banda Nawaz.	These monuments, built in early Turko-Pathan style, were in an extremely precarious condition. They have been considerably restored and conserved and their surroundings cleaned.	The Sarai is still in a dangerous condition as there are large cracks and fissures running across its roofs and walls. It requires early attention.
14	Qalandar Khan's Mosque and Tomb (Qalandar Khan was the Governor of Gulbarga after the capital was transferred to Bidar in 1422 A. D.) ..	"	"	In the maidan to west of the town.	Though Qalandar Khan's tomb is in early Bahmani style the mosque adjoining it is curiously Egyptian in its mode of architecture. It is a small but elegant structure supported on 6 plain arches and a row of low domes of equal girth which lend the structure the look of the famous mosque of Al-Azhar at Cairo.	In fair state of preservation; but deserves more attention.
15	Hirapur Mosque and Well ..	"	"	Hirapur (Western suburb of Gulbarga).	Situated 2 miles West of Gulbarga. The Mosque and Well at Hirapur are attributed to Chand Bibi. There are Persian inscriptions on the well corresponding to 1586 A.D.	do
16	Firozabad : Remains ..	"	"	Firozabad (12 miles W. of Shahabad Ry.stn.)	This town and the fortress which went by the same name were built by Firoz Shah Bahmani (1397-1422 A.D.) on lines similar to Akbar's Fatehpur Sikri. Firoz was asked by the Saint Banda Nawaz to quit Gulbarga and remove his capital to some other site. Firoz Shah selected the banks of the Bhima for the site of the town and the fortress. Inside the fort walls are remains of large palaces, a Jami Masjid, Turkish baths, kitchens and various other buildings which remained incomplete.	do

This group-5 beautiful tombs-are a replica of the Haft Gunbad: In fair state of preservation.

17	Bahmani Tombs at Holeonda	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Holeonda 18th mile of the Gulbarga- Hannabad Road. Lakshmi- guda	This group-5 beautiful tombs-are a replica of the Haft Gunbad: In fair state of preservation.
18	Neolithic Implements	"	"	"	Prehistoric times: In fields around the village are found implements comprising flakes, cores, flints, etc.
19	Shorapur Fort, Taylor Manzil, etc.	"	Shorapur	Shorapur	The fort of this place is said to have been originally built by the Bender Rajas-Naika-but there is nothing left of the original fort. On a gateway of the present fortifications of the town is a Persian inscription giving the name of Aurangzeb and the date 1117 A.H. In the town are the palaces of the present Raja of Shorapur, which have excellent collections of old historic documents, paintings and other valuables. On an eminence to the north of the town is the Taylor Manzil and a Mahal attached to it left by Col. Meadows Taylor, who has bequeathed these mementoes of his life in the Deccan together with his Biography "My Life" and several other novels in which events of his own life and contemporary incidents have been collected that give a good picture of 19th Century Deccan. He has also a good collection of historical novels to his credit, which commemorate events of the reigns of Bijapur Kings. Taylor Manzil has been maintained as a local Museum and Guest House by the Archaeological Department.
20	Cairns	"	Shorapur	Shorapur	Prehistoric stone circles (Graves).
21	Prehistoric site	"	Gulbarga	"	Tumuli of various heights and dimensions made of earth and loose stone pebbles containing a cist and surrounded with circles of rough stone boulders.
22	Prehistoric site	"	"	"	Tumuli of flat Megalithic burials of a special variety which consist of loose stone circles, sometimes single and sometimes double in arrangement.
23	Prehistoric site	"	"	Hangi	Megalithic Tombs consisting of circles of loose stone boulders with a cist in the middle.

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Pre-historic Site	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Yadalbhavi	Megalithic Tombs consisting of circles of loose stone boulders with a cist in the middle.	
25	Do	"	"	Hagratgi	Pre-historic times: In the barren land to the south of the village near the bank of Done river, where the ground slopes gently to the south, there are Kistvaens and Cairns, many of which have been disturbed by the plough. The Kistvaens, 23 in number, are of large, and small size. These are erected with four large slabs of stone set upright in the earth and covered by the fifth.	
26	Do	"	"	Kakeru	Neolithic implements, flakes, flints, or cores, etc., have been found in fields surrounding the village.	
27	Stone circles	"	"	Bijaspur	Loose stone boulders arranged in circles.	
28	Pre-historic Cairns	"	"	Sagar	Megalithic style. Raised and flat megalithic burials consisting of loose stone circles are the striking features of the pre-historic site of Sagar.	
29	Do	"	"	Thaumbaui Tanda.	Megalithic type. Tumuli and flat Megalithic graves.	
30	Do	"	"	Upplai.	Megalithic type. Tumuli of various heights and dimensions made of earth and loose stone pebbles containing a cist surrounded with circles of rough stone boulders.	
31	Pre-historic Stone Circles	"	"	Karvamati Hill	Megalithic type. Megalithic Tombs consisting of circles of loose stone boulders with a cist in the middle.	
32	Do	"	"	Madlinghalli.	do do	

83	Do ..	..	..	..	Vitragal ..	do	do
34	Pre-historic Cromlechs	..	..	..	Yemmiguda	..	Megalithic style. There is a group of the so called "Dwarf houses" on the top of a high hill, just midway between Mallapur and Yemmiguda. Another group consisting of some 20-30 erections and graves near Mallapur, on the side of the valley.
35	Pre-historic Cairns	..	..	..	Koppanur	..	Megalithic type. Tumuli of various heights and dimensions made of earth and loose stone pebbles containing a cist and surrounded with circles of rough stone boulders.
36	Stone Circles ..	..	..	..	Mahagason	..	Megalithic type. Loose stone boulders arranged in circles.
37	Pre-historic Stone Circles	..	..	..	Bochimatti	..	Megalithic type. Tombs consisting of circles of loose stone boulders with a cist in the middle.
38	Do ..	..	..	..	Mallur	..	Tumuli of various heights and dimensions : made of earth and loose stone pebbles containing a cist and surrounded with circles of rough stone boulders.
39	Pre-historic graves	..	..	..	"	..	The surrounding fields possess "Menhirs" the typical vertically erected supuktural monuments, and "cairns", loose stone boulders arranged in circles.
40	Pre-historic Cairns	..	..	..	Bailastapur	..	Megalithic type. Tumuli of various heights and dimensions made of earth and loose stone pebbles containing a cist and surrounded with circles of rough stone boulders.
41	Pre-historic Stone Circles	..	..	..	Kupi	..	Pre-historic burials consisting of circles of loose stone boulders with a cist in the middle.
42	Pre-historic Cromlechs	..	..	..	Kosgi	..	The Cromlechs, pre-historic cist—graves without stone circles lie in a triangle formed by three hills, joining each other about one mile south of the town.
43	Tombs of Adil Shahi Kings and other remains.	..	..	..	Gogi	..	Inside the premises of the Dargah of H. Chanda Shah Husaini are the graves of the 4 Adil Shahi Kings, Yusuf, Ismail, Ibrahim and Malu in a roofed gallery and there is also the tomb of Fatima Sultana, sister of Ali Adil Shah, close to

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44	Pre-historic site	Gulbarga ..	Gulbarga ..	Gogi ..	Neolithic Implements. Gogi possesses sites of Neolithic implements comprising flakes, cores and Neoliths which are the ancestors of the modern implements. They also tell the story of the process of human evolution from lower to higher form of civilization.	which there is an ordinary mosque in late Bijapur style. The Dargah of the saint for whom these potentates had a profound spiritual attachment is a plain grave surrounded by a square enclosed compound of exquisite trellis screens executed in plaster. At the southern side of the Dargah is an elegant mosque built in chaste Bijapur style. The mosque is known as the Kali Masjid on account of the dark grey stone used in its construction. This edifice was erected by Fatima Sultana, sister of Ali Adil Shah. In the town is a double-storeyed 4-partitioned mosque known as 'Arba' Masjid, in which is a Persian inscription of Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.
45	Cairns	..	..	Hebbal Buzurg.	Tumuli of various heights and dimensions made of earth and loose stone pebbles containing a cist and surrounded with circles of stone boulders.	
46	Cairns and Avenues	..	..	Shakapur ..	Megalithic type. The whole site of Shakapur is littered over with burials of Megalithic type, the Avenue and Cairn.	
47	Pre-historic (Cairns)	..	..	Baharpur ..	Tumuli of various heights and dimensions of earth and loose stone pebbles containing a cist and surrounded with circles of rough stone boulders.	

48	Stone Circles	..	"	..	..	Bangruhasti	Megalithic type. Loose stone boulders arranged in circles.
49	Pre-historic Cairns	..	"	..	..	Chickenhalli	The cairns of this place are very interesting. Some of them have three circles—the diameter of the outer circle being 16 ft. On excavation the entrance to the cist has been found at the S.W. corner. The flooring of the cist was paved with a single slab as usual. Earthen pots some of which are glazed were also found in association with human bones in the cist.
50	Avenues	..	"	..	..	Amlapur..	In the fields around Amlapur about 6 miles from Shorapur (Megalithic type).
51	Sagar : Remains	..	"	..	..	Sagar ..	The fortifications, bastions, gateways, Jami Masjid, Dargahs, etc., of the place indicate that this town occupied a position of considerable political and religious importance during the Bahmani and Adil Shahi regimes, as is evidenced by the number, extent and grandeur of the monuments and the Persian inscriptions fixed on the various monuments ranging from 1521 to 1713 A.D.
52	Shahpur Fort and other remains.	"	"	..	Shahpur ..	Shahpur ..	Shahpur fort is said to have been originally built by the Rajas of Warangal who named it Deodurg but there is nothing now left to indicate its origin. The present fort is the work of Bahmani and Adil Shahi Kings, as is clear from several Persian inscriptions on the walls, bastions and gateways of the fort. There is very little now left of the fort excepting the eastern fortifications. There are on top of the hill an old temple, dedicated to Shalvant Appa, a ruined mosque and two Muslim Dargahs.
53	Avenues (Pre-historic burials).	..	"	..	..	Shahpur ..	There are about 25 "Avenues"—pre-historic graves marked with rough vertical stone slabs in a field along the Yadgir-Shapur motorable road.
54	Shahpur Avenues, and Menhirs.	"	"	..	..	Midway between Shahpur and Sagar.	Pre-historic graves of the types of "Avenues" and Menhirs.

PROTECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
55	Mosque and tomb of Afzal Khan.	Gulbarga ..	Gulbarga ..	Afzalpur ..	These monuments in characteristic Bijapur style are associated with Afzal Khan, the renowned Minister of Bijapur to whose memory and for the maintenance of whose monuments the town itself with a large Jagir (Paigah) is dedicated.	
56	Ali Farhad Khan's Mosque and inscription and Dargah of H. Shaikh Alauddin Ansari.	" ..	Aland ..	Aland ..	This is the Dargah of H. Shaikh Alauddin Ansari (locally known as Ladlay Sahib) who was the spiritual leader of H. Khwaja Banda Nawaz of Gulbarga.	
57	Panch Linga Temple, Monolithic pillar and other remains.	" ..	Seram ..	Seram ..	Seram abounds in temples, sculptures, carvings, inscriptions and other vestiges of the Chalukyan period. Of these the Panch Linga Temple with its five shrines and the monolithic Deepdan are most prominent. These remains belong to the 11th and 12th centuries A.D. There are some Jain temples, sculptures and inscriptions of the 11th to 13th centuries in the town.	
58	Malkhed Fort and other remains.	" ..	" ..	Malkhed ..	Malkhed was the capital of the Chalukyan Dynasty from the 9th to 12th centuries A.D. The place is littered over with remains of old temples, sculptures, carvings and inscriptions as also mounds which go to indicate the past grandeur of the ancient metropolis. The present fort was constructed by the first Jagirdar of Malkhed, Jan Nisar Beg Khan, on whom the Jagir was conferred by Aurangzeb during the capture of Bidar.	
59	Nagai: Remains ..	" ..	Chitapur ..	Nagai ..	The ruined and deserted town of Nagai (Chitapur taluq), abounds in Chalukyan temples, sculptures, carvings and in-	

60	Prehistoric Cairns	..	..	Jewargi	Uppaldivi ..	Megalithic Tombs consisting of circles of loose stone boulders with a cist in the middle and "Dolmens".
61	Prehistoric Stone Circles	..	..	"	Halmardi ..	Megalithic Tombs consisting of Stone circles.
62	Prehistoric Cairns	..	..	"	Kodemathai hill.	Tumuli of various heights and dimensions made of earth and loose pebbles containing a cist and surrounded with circles of rough stone boulders.
63	Do	..	..	Andol	Taivthivi ..	Megalithic Tombs consisting of circles of loose stone boulders with a cist in the middle.
64	Prehistoric Stone Circles	..	..	"	Mandewalli	do do
65	Do	..	..	"	Kottur ..	These burials consist of circles of loose stone boulders.
66	Do	..	..	"	Agalgi	Tumuli of various heights and dimensions made of earth and loose stone pebbles containing a cist surrounded with circles of rough stone boulders.
67	Do	..	..	"	Helbahavi	Vertically erected stone slabs to commemorate the dead and loose stone boulders strewn over the surface of the fields around Halbahavi village.
68	Stone Circles	..	..	"	Chamnur	Megalithic Tombs consisting of circles of loose stone boulders with a cist in the middle.
69	Cromlechs	..	..	"	Balchotti Halli.	Megalithic burials. The remains are near the range of lime-stone hills. Some of them are small open cromlechs and others Kistvaens of medium size and none present any particular feature. They are scattered over in a long irregular line near the hills at their base.
70	Prehistoric Cairns	..	..	"	Andol ..	Tumuli of various heights and dimensions made of earth and

PROTECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
71	Prehistoric Stone Circles	Gulbarga ..	Andol ..	Ijheri ..	loose stone pebbles containing a cist and surrounded with circles of rough stone boulders. The arrangements of the "circles" are regular and some of the rocks are of large size 8-10 feet long. There are two cairns among this group.	
72	Yadgir Fort ..	" ..	Yadgir ..	Yadgir ..	The fort is said to have been built originally by the Rajas of Warangal but there is hardly any trace now left of its previous existence. The present fort was built by Firoz Shah Bahmani, as is evidenced by the Persian inscriptions on its walls and fortifications.	
73	Prehistoric Stone Circles	" ..	" ..	Kodakal ..	Megalithic Tombs consisting of circles of loose stone boulders with a cist in the middle.	
74	Prehistoric Cairns	" ..	" ..	Devapur ..	Tumuli of various heights and dimensions made of earth and loose stone pebbles containing a cist and surrounded with circles of rough stone boulders.	
75	Cairns ..	" ..	" ..	Srinivaspur ..	Do .. Do ..	
76	Stone Circles	" ..	" ..	Yadhali ..	Megalithic type. Loose stone boulders arranged in circles.	
77	Prehistoric Cairns	" ..	" ..	Anandapur ..	Loose stone arranged in circles.	
78	Do ..	" ..	" ..	Yarkan Halli ..	Around the village there are Cairns, loose stone boulders arranged in a circle round a tumulus. (Megalithic type).	

79	Prehistoric Stone Circles ..	" ..	" ..	Jamalpur ..	Megalithic Tombs consisting of circles of loose stone boulders with a cist in the middle.
HYDERABAD DISTRICT					
1	Mecca Masjid ..	Hyderabad ..	..	City	Typical specimen of florid Qutb Shahi architecture-principal mosque in Hyderabad City-construction started by Mohd. Qutb Shah of Golconda (1611-26 A.D.) but completed by Aurangzeb in 1693 A.D.
2	Badshahi Ashur Khana ..	" ..	..	"	Qutb Shahi architecture: Built by Mohd. Quli Qutb Shah for keeping the 'Alams' or banners of H. Husain, grandson of Prophet Mohammad.
3	Char Kaman ..	" ..	..	"	do do
4	Jami Masjid ..	" ..	..	"	do do
5	Darush Shifa Hospital and Mosque.	" ..	..	"	do do
6	Ghosha Mahal Baradari ..	" ..	..	Gosha Mahal	do do
7	Mushirabad Mosque ..	" ..	..	Mushirabad	Built by Abdulla Qutb Shah (1626-72 A.D.)
8	Toli Masjid ..	" ..	..	Toli Masjid	do do
9	Ibrahim Qutb Shah's Mosque (near the Bala Hisar)	" ..	..	Golconda	The dainty and elegant mosque built immediately below the citadel and adorned with characteristic Qutb Shahi mode of ornamentation is attributed to Ibrahim Qutb, the fourth king.
10	Akkanna and Madanna's temple.	" ..	..	"	Immediately below the citadel and confronting Ibrahim's Mosque is the Cave-temple ascribed to the two brothers, Hindu Ministers under Abul Hasan Tana Shah, the last king of Golconda. The front of the temple has been much renovated and bears the Gandabherunda-a huge double headed eagle carrying an elephant in each of its two bills and talons.

In excellent preservation.

In fair state of preservation. But the enamel tile decoration requires cleaning and chemical treatment.

do

do

do

do

do

do

In fair state of preservation.

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Ram Das Kotha	Hyderabad	..	Golconda	In close proximity of the above structures—the Mosque and the Temple—is a ruined plain vaulted hall said to be the pri-son house of Ram Das.	In an advanced state of disrepairs.
12	Jami Masjid, inside Gol-conda fort.	"	..	"	This is the earliest Qutb Shahi mosque—plain without any dome or minaret, built by the founder of the Dynasty. The Mosque lies near the main entrance—Bala Hisar Gate—of the fort and has a Persian inscription giving the date of its erection (1518 A.D.) and mentioning Sultan Quli Qutb as the vassal of Sultan Mahmud Shah Bahmani.	In fair state of preser-vation.
13	Mausolea of Qutb Shahi Kings, including Hammam, Gardens, etc.	"	..	Ibrahim Bagh, Gol-conda.	In Ibrahim Bagh—1 ½ miles north of the fort—are situated the tombs of the 7 kings of Golconda from Sultan Quli, the founder, to Abdulla Qutb Shah, the Seventh Qutb Shahi King, and their relatives. The last (8th) king is buried at Khuldabad (Aurangabad district).	In good state of preser-vation.
14	Tara Mati's Baradari	"	..	Mohammad-nagar, Golconda	Situated on either side of the road leading to Osman Sagar Tank, these two structures are attributed to the two Hindu sisters who were the favourites of Abul Hasan Tana Shah.	In good state of preser-vation.
15	Pema Mati's Mosque	"	..	"	do do	do
16	Akkanna's Sarai (Maisaram).	"	..	Maisaram (Hyd. Suburb).	There is a big Sarai and a large well attributed to Akkanna.	do

17	Chin Qulij Khan's Tomb and Baradari.	"	..	Near Himayat-Sagar Tank	This is the grave of the first ancestor of the Asaf Jahi Dynasty of Hyderabad, Chin Qulij Khan, who was in command of Aurangzeb's army at the time of the siege of Golconda. He died of a cannon shot wound. The grave recently paved with marble and furnished with an epitaph, lies under the sky and is surrounded with trellis-screens executed in plaster.	do
18	Shaikhpet Mosque and Sarai.	"	..	Shaikhpet (Golconda).	This mosque and the Sarai attached to it are in typical Golconda style.	In fair state of preservation and deserves more attention.
19	Hakim's Tomb ..	"	..	Toli Chowki (Golconda).	This tomb which is ascribed to a physician of the last king of Golconda and the Mosque and Sarai attached to it form a picturesque group of buildings perched on a hillock about 3 miles N.E. of Golconda.	The monuments are protected and maintained by the Archaeological Department of Hyderabad.
20	Mia Miskh's Mosque, Hammam and Sarai	"	..	Purana pul (Hyd. City).	This is a typical Mosque in late Golconda style and has beautiful Nask-inscriptions and cut-plaster work. They are the work of Mia Miskh, an Abyssinian valet of Abul Hasan Tana Shah and constructed in 1678 A.D.	In good state of preservation. The Hammam still serves its original purpose.
21	Khairat Khan's tomb	"	..	Sultan Shahi locality, (Hyd. City).	This is the resting place of Khairat Khan who was Abdulla Qutb Shah's and Shah Jahan's Ambassador in the court of Persia	The structure is in private occupation but the Archaeological Dept., Hyderabad, is pressing for its preservation.
22	Khairati Begum's Tomb and Mosque.	"	..	Khairatabad (Hyd. City).	These typical Qutb Shahi buildings which are attributed to Khairati Begum, Ibrahim Qutb Shah's daughter, occupy a picturesque site near the Husain Sagar Tank.	In good state of preservation and maintained by the Archaeological Dept. of Hyderabad.
23	Mons. Raymond's Obelisk ..	"	..	Musa-Ram Bagh (Hyd. Suburb).	This is the last resting place of Michel Joachim Marie Raymond, a French Officer who was originally in Tipu Sultan's service but subsequently joined the Nizam's service	The monument is well protected and maintained.

PROTECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Gachchi Baoli Cairns and Cromlechs.	Hyderabad	..	Gachchi-Baoli, (near Golconda).	This field has a rare combination of two types of pre historic burials-cairns and cromlechs.	The site being very close to Hyderabad City deserves to be well protected.
25	Mir Alam Tank Cairns	"	..	Mir Alam Tank, (Hyd. City).	These prehistoric burials situated on the slopes of hills so near Hyderabad City well deserve to be protected.	do
26	Hashmatpet Cairns	"	..	Hashmatpet (near Bolaram).	This is a very extensive field. Some specimens of the prehistoric graves: Cairns, have been dug out and protected by means of zinc sheets, for the benefit of scholars and the public	Preserved and maintained by the Department.
27	Maula Ali Cairns and Cromlechs.	"	..	Maula Ali (Hyd. City Suburb).	This is also a combination of Cairns and Cromlechs, some of which were excavated, examined and studied by Dr. Hunt.	The site has been declared 'Protected' but not regularly maintained.
28	Bowenpalli Cairns	"	..	Bowenpalli (Hyd. City Suburb).	Cairns	do
29	Lingampalli Cairns	"	..	Lingampalli (Hyd. City Suburb).	do	do
30	Kukatpalli Cairns	"	..	Kukatpalli (Hyd. City Suburb).	do	do

31	Fatehnagar Cairns	..	"	..	Fatehnagar (Hyd. City Suburb).	do	..	do
32	Gurramguda Cairns	..	"	..	Gurramguda (Hyd. Suburb).	do	..	do
33	Gaganpahad Cairns	..	"	..	Gaganpahad (Hyd. Suburb).	do	..	
34	Begumpet (Neolithic Site)	..	"	..	Begumpet (Hyd. Suburb).	do	..	do
35	Uppal (Avenues)	..	"	Hyderabad	Uppal (Hyd. Dist.)			The site has been declared 'Protected' but not regularly maintained. The monument deserves to be protected on account of its historical importance. do
36	Akkanna Madanna's Temple (Kukatpalli).	..	"	..	Kukatpalli (Hyd. City Suburb.)			
37	Grave and Mosque of Princess Husaina Begum, Abdulla Qutb Shah's daughter.	..	"	..	Janwada (Hyd. City Suburb.)			

These rare prehistoric burials so near Hyderabad City are of greater archaeological interest.

Hindu temple constructed by the famous Golconda ministers

KARIMNAGAR DISTRICT

1	Mosque in Fort, Hill-fort Jami Masjid and Idgah.	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	Elgandal	..	The present defences of the fort are of Golconda period. At the crest of the hill there is a Baradari of Qutb Shahi style, close to the Baradari, there is mosque of very ornate Qutb Shahi style. The mosque was built by Zafaruddaula about 1754 with minarets that oscillate when shaken. Idgah: On the plain at the foot of the hill is a large Idgah constructed in the same style with lofty minarets covered with a profusion of diaper, and other ornaments, with very pretty balconies all round.		
2	Prehistoric Site	..	"	Manakonda	..	Nesolithic flakes, cores, artefacts, etc.		

PROTECTED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	8	4	5	6	7
3	Prehistoric Site	Karimnagar	Karimnagar	Atur village	Stone Circles (Magrtefing Graves).	
4	Chalukyan Temple (Siva Temple).	"	"	Nagpur	13th Century A group of some 5 or 6 old ruined Kakatiya Temples. The principal temple is of Siva trippleshined star shaped in plan with fine figures and carvings. There are two inscribed pillars bearing inscriptions in old Telugu and Kannada characters. The inscription refers to the reign of the Kakatiya King, Rudra Deva, dated Saka 1092.	
5	Hindu Temple	"	"	Kotapetta	Chalukyan (Kakatiya). Temple similar to that at Nagpur.	
6	Temples and Sculptures	"	"	Bijihki	An old sculptured Temple. The four central columns of the Mandapa are specially well carved. It is dedicated to Siva.	
7	Pratapgiri Fort	"	Mahadeopur	Mahadeopur	13th Century. It is said to have been built by Raja Pratap Rudra of Warangal.	
8	Fort and Mosque	"	Jagtiyal	Jagtiyal	It was built for Zafaruddaula in 1747 A.D. by French Engineers. Constructed in the style of the Nirmal fortifications.	
9	Rangir Fort	"	Sultanabad	Kamanpur	Old Hindu fortress built during the Kakatiya regime.	
10	Hindu Temple	"	"	Jangaon	Old Hindu Temple.	
11	Temples and a sculptured column	"	"	Kundagal	The Temple is built of roughly dressed stone. A beautifully sculptured column carved in black stone stands in the vicinity of the Temple.	

12	Temple and sculptures	..	..	..	Pedampet ..	A ruined temple dedicated to Siva and Vishnu. The walls and ceilings of the temple are built with huge blocks of stone. There is a beautiful sculptured slab with two panels kept inside the temple.
13	Old Hindu Fort (Bajgur)	..	..	..	Jummikunta	12th-18th Centuries. This is said to have been built 700 years ago by the Kakatiya Rajas of Warangal.
14	Temples: (Sileshvaragudi-Sivangudi-Mahalakshmi gudi-Onkalisvaragudi and Lakshminarayangudi),	..	..	..	Manthani (Mahadeo-pur).	Old Temples-13th-16th Centuries. This place is considered to be a holy spot as here the sage Gautama performed his meditation (Tapas). The largest temple is the Sileshvaragudi which has a Sikhara resembling that of South Indian temples. There is an inscribed pillar attached to this temple. The inscription is in old Nagari script and refers to the Kakatiyan King, Ganapati Deva of Warangal.
15	Prehistoric Site	..	..	..	Manthani ..	Neoliths, flakes, cores, artefacts, etc.
16	Do	..	..	..	Parapalli ..	do do
17	Malang Shah's Dargah	..	..	..	Malangur ..	This Dargah, reputed to be that of Malang Shah Wali, is held in great esteem by both Muslism and Hindus.
18	Hill Fort	..	..	..	..	This hill-fort is said to have been built 800 years ago by one of the Warangal Rajas, covering the summit of a great isolated granite hill. The fortifications consist of a high wall formed of huge blocks of rough hewn granite.
19	Temple and Inscriptions	..	..	..	Borapalli	The Temple belongs to the 13th-14th centuries as an old Canarese inscription signifies it. A stone slab with a small Nandi on the top, the two sides of the stone being carved with Canarese inscriptions.
20	Temple, Sculptures and Inscriptions.	..	..	..	Uparpalli..	These ruined Kakatiya temples belong to the 13th century as the inscription attached to them denotes.
21	Prehistoric Site	..	..	..	Koida ..	Neolithic flakes, cores, artefacts, etc.
22	Do	..	..	..	Bajgir ..	Megalithic Tombs consisting of circles of loose stone boulders with a cist in the middle.

PROTECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.-(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particular's the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23	Prehistoric Site	..	Karimnagar	Huzurabad	Malangur ..	Stone Circles (Graves). This village possesses over a hundred old stone circles similar to those of Singapur. They are scattered over a wide area at the slopes of the hills. The number of stones in the circle varies from 8 to 16 with many missing. The slabs of the cists in the circle are mostly broken.
24	Prehistoric Site	..	"	"	Singapur ..	Stone Circles (Cairns).
25	Do	..	"	"	Sanigram ..	Neoliths, flakes, cores, artefacts, etc.
26	An Old Temple	..	"	Sirsilla ..	Anapur ..	Old Hindu Temple.
27	Anantagiri Fort	..	"	"	Sirsilla ..	Hindu Fort. 12th-14th Century. It is an old Fort built on a hill ; now in ruins. Its construction is attributed to Katiya Kings of Warangal.
28	Two Temples ..	..	"	"	"	Old Hindu Temple, 15th-17th Centuries.
29	Temple and Inscriptions	..	"	"	Yamalwada	Old Hindu Temples and inscriptions 15th-17th Centuries.
30	Dargah of Bag Sawar	..	"	"	"	Dargah of Hazrat Bag Sawar. The Dargah is respected both by the Muslims and Hindus.
31	Prehistoric Site	..	"	"	Malaila ..	Neoliths, flakes, cores, artefacts, etc.
MAHBOOBNAGAR DISTRICT						
1	Stone Circles : Prehistoric burials	Mahboob-nagar	Mahboob-nagar	Korur	..	Megalithic burials. Prehistoric times : loose stone boulders arranged in circles.

2	Cairns	...	..	..	..	Badaypalli	Megalithic burials, loose stone boulders.
3	Jami Masjid	..	..	..	..	"	Mosque: Muslim period.
4	Prehistoric Stone Circles and other remains	..	..	..	..	Jetcharla	Prehistoric burials: (a) Cairns: Megalithic type. Loose stones arranged in circles and (b) Menhirs vertically erected stone blocks marking prehistoric burials.
5	Stone Circles	..	..	..	..	Gollapalli	Megalithic Tombs: prehistoric burials.
6	Do	..	..	..	..	Balanagar	Do do
7	Hindu Temple and Inscriptions (Kannada and Telugu).	..	..	..	..	Bodhpur	Hindu Temple 12th century. Kakatiya Temple. The Temple was constructed according to the Kannada Telugu inscription on it by Buddhaya, the Commander of the army of the Kakatiya Rajas of Warangal, after whom the village is known as Buddhapur. There are 5 inscriptions in and around the temple.
8	Hindu Temple and Inscriptions	..	..	..	..	Lingal	Hindu Temple and Inscriptions: South Indian style.
9	Old Mosque	..	..	..	..	Nasrullabad	Old Mosque. Muslim period.
10	Jami Masjid	..	..	..	..	Ghanpur	Old Mosque. Jami Masjid. Muslim period.
11	Old Hindu Fortress	..	..	..	..	"	Old Hindu Fortress.
12	Hindu Temple and Inscription	..	..	..	..	"	Hindu Temple and inscription—14th to 16th Centuries.
13	Telugu inscription	..	..	..	..	Koilkunda	Telugu inscription: 16th century inscription carved on a small pillar erected in front of the fort gate at Koilkonda.
14	Idgah of Hazrat Syed Abdur Rahman Chishti	..	..	..	..	"	The Idgah is associated with the name of a local saint and belongs to the 16th or 17th centuries A.D.
15	Fort: Ashur Khana and Inscription of Ibrahim Qutb Shah.	..	..	..	..	Koilkunda	Fort: 16th Century. Built by Ibrahim Qutb Shah and perched on a hill and has bastions at various points. It has an inscriptional pillar and reservoir. The Inscription is in Telugu. Beyond the gateway is a cavern. Pro-

26	Old Hindu Fort	..	"	..	..	Chandra- gupta- patnam ..	Old Hindu Fort. This fort is called Pratap Rudrakot, built by Pratap Rudra, Raja of Warangal.
27	Hindu Temples and Sculptures	..	"	..	..	Mannanur ..	Old Hindu Temples and sculptures. South Indian style.
28	Maheshwara Temple	..	"	..	..	Amarabad ..	Old Hindu Temple—South Indian style, built on a hill with 900 steps from foot to the summit.
29	Old Hindu Temple	..	"	..	Makhtal ..	Makhtal ..	Old Hindu Temple 14th Century. South Indian style.
30	Cairns	..	"	..	..	..	Megalithic burials. Prehistoric times.
31	Do	..	"	..	Nagarkar-nool.	Cuch ..	Prehistoric burials : Stone Circles.
32	Stone Circles : Prehistoric burials	..	"	..	..	Bijnepalli ..	Megalithic burials. Prehistoric times.
33	Prehistoric burials : Stone Circles and "Menhirs"	..	"	..	..	Nagarkar-nool.	Cairns and Menhirs.
34	Hindu Temple ..	..	"	..	..	Indumetta ..	Old Hindu Temple. Hemapanti style.
35	Old Hindu Temples	..	"	..	..	Raghupathipet.	Old Hindu Temples.
36	Old Hindu Fort and Inscription.	..	"	..	..	Pangal ..	Old Hindu hill-fort (and inscription) a mile and a half long and one mile broad : 13th-15th Centuries. A battle took place here between Feroz Shah Bahmani and the Raja of Warangal. It has 7 bastions and was conquered by Mohd. Quli Qutb Shah of Golconda in 1513 A.D.
37	Old Hindu Temple	..	"	..	..	Medulapalli	Old Hindu Temple—South Indian style.
38	Do	..	"	..	..	Ammapalli ..	Old Hindu Temple—South Indian style.
39	Muslim Fort and Shah Ali's Dargah.	..	"	..	Alampur ..	Alampur ..	Muslim Fort and Dargah. 17th Century. Shah Ali was a local saint whose shrine is a small building, comprising an outer room and an inner chamber wherein the head of the

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40	Old Hindu Temple	Mahboobnagar	Alampur	Alampur	<p>martyr saint is reputed to have been buried. To the south of the shrine is a graveyard, where some epitaphs may be seen; one of them bears the date 1241 A.D.</p> <p>Old Hindu Temple 13th to 16th Centuries. The principal temple in the fortress bears resemblance to the Papanas Temple at Pattadakal Dharwar. The towers have curvilinear form. The ground plans of the shrine are square. The carvings of pillars and the architecture are identical with those of the Buddhist and Brahmanical Caves. The form of the towers is of the North while the inner plan is characteristic of the rock-cut temples of Western India. The shrine although of Dravidian origin the sculptures and decorations are reminiscent of the classical grace of the Gupta Art.</p>	
41	Prehistoric burials : Avenues and Cairns.		Jedcherla	Ramchandrapur.	Megalithic burials of the types of (1) "Avenues" vertical slabs of stones at equal intervals and in parallel lines marking Prehistoric burials and (2) "Cairns", stone circle graves, with a tumulus in the middle.	
42	Old Hindu Temple	"	"	Alavampalli	Old Hindu Temple. Hindu period.	
43	Ancient Monuments and Remains (Buddhist)	"	"	"	From a rough survey made of the site the ancient remains stupas (?) appear to belong to the Buddhist Cult.	
44	Old Tower	"	"	"	Old Tower. Muslim period.	

45	Dolmens	..	..	..	Kalvakurthi.	Dindi Project	Megalithic burials. Prehistoric times.
46	Cairns	..	..	..	..	Near Dindi.	Megalithic Tombs. Prehistoric burials.
47	Do	..	..	..	Kalapgur	Fathpur	Prehistoric burials. Stone Circles.
48	Old Hindu Fort and Inscriptions.	..	..	..	(Samasthan) Jatpole.	Jatpole	Old Hindu Fort and inscriptions.
49	Old Hindu Fort	..	..	..	(Samasthan) Gopalpet	Sugūr	Old Hindu Fort.
50	Hindu Temple and inscriptions	..	..	..	Gadwal	Pordur	Old Hindu Temple and Inscription—South Indian Style.
51	Old Hindu Fortress	..	..	..	..	Gadwal	Old Hindu Fortress. South Indian Style.
52	Jami Masjid	..	..	..	(Samasthan) Amarchinta	(Samasthan) Amarchinta	Old Mosque. Muslim period.
53	Old Hindu Fort and Hill	..	..	..	..	Amarchinta	Old Hindu Fort. South Indian Style.
54	Old Hindu Fort and Temple	..	..	..	(Samasthan) Wanaparathi	(Samasthan) Wanaparathi	Old Hindu Fort and temple. South Indian Style.
55	Jami Masjid	..	..	..	..	..	Old Jami Masjid. Muslim period.

MEDAK DISTRICT

1	Hill Fort	..	Medak	Medak	Medak	Hill Fort similar in construction to the other forts of the Deccan built on a rocky knoll and fortified with bastions and walls which rise one above the other in several tiers. The fort was built by the Rajas of Warangal. It stands about 300 ft. above the surrounding plain and was at one time in the possession of the Bahmani and Qutb Shahi Kings.
2	Mubarak Mahal	..	..	..	..	This is an old palace inside Medak Fort. It has the Gandabhurunda (a double-headed eagle) with elephants in its beaks and talons carved on a gate way on the back of the Mubarak Mahal.

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Qutb Shahi Mosque, Arab Khan's Mosque and Inscriptions ..	Medak	Medak	Medak Fort	16th to 18th Centuries. Mosque with an inscription stating that the mosque was built by Arab Khan in 1641 A.D.	
4	Inscriptions (Canarese) ..	"	"	"	Inscriptions (Canarese) carved on a granite slab.	
5	Hindu Temple and inscriptions ..	"	"	Kondapaka	Old Hindu Temple—12th Century—Late Kakatiya.	
6	Stone Circles ..	"	Kalabgur (Sanga-reddi)	Between Muttangi and Asna-thpur	Megalithic Stone Circles (Graves).	
7	Prehistoric Burials ..	"	"	Kazipalli	do	
8	Remains of Hindu Temples, etc.	"	Patacheru	Patacheru	Remains of Hindu Temples of 12th to 13th Centuries A.D., scattered in the surrounding fields as well as in the town and old mounds of habitation in various localities indicating the religious and political importance of the town in the early medieval period. There are besides two Muslim tombs in Qutb Shahi Style in the outskirts of the town one of which has a long Arabic inscription.	
9	Remains of Jaina Temples, Sculptures and Inscriptions	"	"	"	Colossal black basalt images of Jaina Tirtankaras, and other deities of the Jain pantheon as well as remains of Jaina Bastis and temples belonging to the 13th century are to be seen in abundance in the town as well as near the tank-bund and in the surrounding fields. Some of these images	

and carvings have been removed to the Hyderabad Museum where a separate gallery has been set up for the Jaina Antiquities. An interesting relic found is the base of a pillar bearing Zodiacal signs sculptured around a lotus or a conventional representation of the Sun.

Tombs: The tombs are in dilapidated condition and unidentified.

Megalithic burials.

Do

Megalithic Graves.

Mosque: 17th Century. This picturesque and fine Mosque consisting of a single hall with three arched openings and flanked with two minarets is built up to the Chajja with ashlar masonry, but above the Chajja, it is constructed of brick and lime. It is said to have been built by Maulana Hyder Ali.

Qutb Shahi Mosque—17th Century.

Megalithic burials.

NALGONDA DISTRICT

1	Monolithic Pillar (41' above ground)	Nalgonda ..	Nalgonda ..	Nalgonda ..	Pillar-Monolithic-18th century: It is erected on a platform, above which it rises to a height of 41'. The pillar is perhaps the tallest of its kind in the Hyderabad State, and is typical of the skill of the Deccan masons in handling huge blocks of masonry.
2	Fort	Nalgonda ..	Nalgonda ..	Nalgonda ..	This fort was originally built by the Kakatiya Rajas, but some portions of the fort were constructed during the Golconda regime.
3	Old Dams: Telugu and Persian Inscriptions.	Nalgonda ..	Nalgonda ..	Nalgonda ..	Old dam: The tank was built in 1551 by Ibrahim Qutb Shah. There is an inscription carved on a stone tablet in Persian and Telugu characters to that effect.

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Hindu Temples	..	Nalgonda	Pangal	Pangal boasts of three Kakatiya Temples of very superior order: (1) the Panchaswara (2) the Venkateswara and (3) Sitarameswara. The carvings and statuary of (1) are simply marvellous and portray scenes from the Hindu Epics. Temple (3) has two Canara-Telugu inscriptions.	
5	Hindu Temples	..	..	Kulpak ..	Old Hindu Temples. Someshwaragudi dedicated to Siva and Viranarayana-gudi to Vishnu. There are Canara-Sanskrit inscriptions in the temples. All the inscriptions give the Chalukyan Vikram year. Apart from these there are Jain Temples also with beautiful carving at a furlong from these Temples.	
6	Stone Circles	..	..	Tipparti ..	Prehistoric burial:	
7	Do	..	..	Tipparti Road	do	
8	Do	..	..	Nakrekal Road.	do	
9	Cairns and Menhirs:	..	..	..	do	
10	Do	..	..	..	(a) Cairns: loose stone boulder arranged in circles and (b) "Menhirs" the typical vertically erected sepulchral monument.	
11	Stone Circles	..	..	..
12	Cairns	..	..	..

13	Do	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do
14	Do	..	..	..	..	Nalgonda ..	do	do	do	do
15	Fort	..	..	..	..	Bhongir ..	do	do	do	do
16	Fortifications	..	..	..	..	Raigir ..	do	do	do	do
17	Cairns	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do
18	Hill Fort	..	..	..	..	Bhongir ..	do	do	do	do
19	Inscriptions in Fort	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do
20	Dargah of Hazrat Jamal Bahar.	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do
21	Buddhist and Andhra Site	..	..	..	..	Nagawaram	do	do	do	do
22	Stone Circles	..	..	..	..	..	do	do	do	do
23	Avenues	..	..	..	..	Jankipur ..	do	do	do	do

Old Hindu Fort in ruined condition—later conquered and added to by Sultan Quli Qutb Shah, the first King of Golkonda.

Old Hindu Fortifications. Kakatiya regime.

Megalithic burials. Prehistoric times. Excavations conducted in 1915 yielded cists and contents quite of the same type as those at Maula-Ali (North Group) but the finds presented no extraordinarily features.

Hill Fort. 16th century: The famous old hill-fort; one mile in circumference, built at the crest of the granite hill rising about 500 ft. from the surrounding country and having steep sides all round, except towards the S.E. in which direction the approach to the fort has been built and is well defended by massive walls and bastions. It is one of the earliest forts in the Deccan. The inner walls represent different styles in their construction.

Inscriptions in the fort and Town of Bhongir. There are several inscriptions in Canara, Telugu and Persian on various walls and gateways of the fort as well as fitted on modern buildings in the town.

Dargah of Hazrat Jamal-i-Bahar, a famous local Muslim Saint.

Buddhist Site. First Century A.D. The place has a big kiln of large size bricks which may be attributed to the Buddhist period.

Megalithic tombs. Prehistoric burials.

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc, of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	Fort	Nalgonda	Dewarkonda	Dewarkonda	Old Hindu Fort, surrounded by a range of seven hills and at one time considered a formidable strong-hold, but now in ruins. It was conquered by Quli Qutb Shah, first King of Golconda.	
25	Buddhist and Andhra Sites	"	"	Yeleshwaram	Buddhist and Andhra Sites. First Century A.D. This site has yielded many relics, like pottery, bricks, limestone, etc., of the Andhra period.	
26	Do	"	Miryalguda	Mahasungi..	Buddhist and Andhra Sites. First Century A.D.	
27	Fort	"	"	Miryalguda	Hindu Fort. This is an old Hindu Fort of no great significance.	
28	Stone Circles	"	"	"	Megalithic Tombs. Prehistoric burials.	
29	Cairns	"	"	"	do do do do	
30	Stone Circles	"	"	"	do do do do	
31	Stone Circles	"	"	Huzurnagar	Megalithic Tombs. Prehistoric burials.	
32	Do	"	"	"	do do Another group	
33	Cairns	"	"	"	do do do	
34	Do	"	"	"	do do do	

35	Muslim Mosque, Dargah and Fort.	"	..	Suryapet ..	Nagul Pahad	Muslim mosque, Dargah and Fort. (Hathi Darwaza, Nagul-pahad Darwaza, Chowdi, etc.) ..
36	Hindu Temples and Inscriptions.	"	..	"	"	There is in the village a Muslim tomb attributed to a martyr whose name is not known. It consists of a square chamber crowned by a dome. Hathi Darwaza is a lofty structure built in the pillar and lintel style. Nagulpahad Darwaza, is built at a distance of about 2 furlongs from the Hathi Darwaza and faces the west. Along the passage of Nagulpahad Darwaza, rooms are built, and on the wall of southern room a figure of Bhawani and inscriptions are carved. Chowdi: is a pillared hall with seven openings towards the north and south and four towards the east and west.
37	Temples, frescoes and inscriptions.	"	..	"	Pillalmarri..	Hindu Temples and inscriptions. Ruined shrines one of which is built of greyish sandstone. The side screens of doorways of the temple are beautifully carved. There is an inscription carved on a pillar of black basalt fixed in front of the temple. It mentions the name of Prataparudradeva and is dated Saka 1225 (1303 A.D.) There are three other inscriptions in the temple one of which is dated Saka 1150 (1234 A.D.) and records the name of the Kakatiya King, Ganapati Deva.
38	Fortifications ..	"	..	"	Lakonda or Orlakunda.	Temples, frescoes and inscriptions. Old Kakatiya temples with exquisitely carved stone pillars. There is a Canara-Telugu inscription on a stone referring to the name of Ganapati and dated Saka 1130 (1203 A.D.). Other temples are enclosed by a wall built of large blocks of masonry and carved with varieties of designs. There is another inscription on a stone in the temple which mentions Rudra Deva and gives the Saka year 1117 (1195 A.D.).
39	Buddhist and Andhra Sites ..	"	..	"	Panigiri.	Old Hindu fortifications in ruined condition, built on a hill.
						Buddhist and Andhra Site. 1st Century A.D. The excavations conducted in 1941 and 1944 exposed sculptures, terracotta figurines, pottery beads, lead coins, etc., belonging to Andhra period.

PROTECTED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
40	Dolmens, Cairns, Avenues ..	Nalgonda ..	Suryapet ..	Panigiri ..	Megalithic Tombs, Prehistoric burials. (1) "Dolmens"—Table shaped stone coffins built on the surface of earth, with one side having a hole. (2) "Cairns" loose stone boulders arranged in circles. (2) "Avenues" alignments of stone boulders in vertical position to mark the grave.	
41	Andhra and Buddhist Sites...	"	"	Gajulbanda	1st Century A.D. The Excavations carried out here in 1944, exposed terracotta figurines, pottery beads, lead coins, etc., pertaining to the Andhra period.	
42	Avenues ..	"	"	Trimulgiri.	Megalithic tombs. Prehistoric burials.	
43	Andhra and Buddhist Sites...	"	"	"	1st Century A.D. This site has yielded many relics like pottery, bricks, limestones, etc., of the Andhra period.	
44	Buddhist and Andhra Sites...	"	"	Singaram ..	1st Century A.D. This site yielded many relics like pottery, bricks, limestones, etc., of the Andhra period.	
45	Do	"	"	Wardhaman kot.	do do	
46	A Hindu Temple with a natural cavern at the back	"	"	Indragunda	A Hindu Temple (Old). Kakatiya Temples.	
47	Cairns and Cromlechs ..	"	"	Balayaram	Megalithic Tombs. Prehistoric burials.	
48	Cairns ..	"	"	"	do do	
49	do	"	"	"	do do	

50	Do	..	..	..	..	Masreddi- palli.	do	do
51	Stone Circles	..	..	..	..	Arvapalli ..	do	do
52	Avenues	..	..	..	..	Chinnapur..	do	do
53	Stone Circles	..	..	..	..	Karromula.	do	do
54	Do	..	..	..	..	Itur ..	do	do
55	Hindu Temples, Inscriptions and Sculptures	..	..	..	..	Jangaon .. Nadikonda .	do	do
56	Avenues	..	..	..	..	Suryapet .. Yerkarum	Megalithic tombs. Prehistoric burials.	
57	Cairns	..	..	..	..	Yangala ..	do	do
58	Do	..	..	..	..	..	do	do

NANDED DISTRICT

1	Two Old Mosques	..	Nanded	..	Nanded	..	Mosques, fortifications and a Dargah. 17th Century. There are two mosques, one constructed by Malik Amber and the other by a Qutb Shahi King—unidentified.
2	Gurudwara	..	..	..	..	..	Shrine of Guru Govind Singh, the 10th Guru of the Sikhs who came along with Aurangzeb's son, Bahadur Shah (1707 A.D.) into the Deccan.
3	Hindu Inscriptions	..	..	..	..	Rajkond ..	Inscriptions-13th century: Hindu inscriptions are found in various localities of the village.
4	Ikhlas Khan's Mosque	..	..	..	..	Dighur .. Kaulas ..	Muslim Mosque: 16-17th Centuries: Ikhlas Khan's Mosque, a grim old piece of architecture with three arched openings facing the east, supported on a pair of thick square pillars at

PROTECTED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc, of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Tomb of Bahlul Shah Wali	Nanded	Digbur	Kaulas	either end. The hall is covered over with three flat domes. It has a narrow chajja in front and at the top is a low parapet decorated with cable and lozenge designs in plaster.	
6	Mosque of Khooni Khan	"	"	"	Muslim Tomb—17th century. A small domed tomb of a saint, locally known as Bahlul Shah Wali.	
7	Dargah of Shah Zia-ul Huq	"	"	"	Muslim Mosque. 16th to 17th centuries: This mosque is similar in architectural details to Ikhlās Khan's mosque with two slender minarets in front and one thick stump of a minaret in the middle of the rear wall. It has a rectangular courtyard.	
8	Mahadeva Temple	"	"	"	Muslim Dargah—16-17th centuries. Square domed structure. The building is of no great historical or architectural interest.	
9	Hill Fort and Persian Inscriptions.	"	"	"	Hindu Temple—13th-14th centuries :	
10	Saivite Temple and Inscriptions	"	"	Bich Konda	This is an old hill-fort which was in the possession of the Rajas of Warangal. It was conquered by Alaf Khan (Mold. Tughlaq) in 1323 A.D. Later it fell to the Bahmani Kings and ultimately to Qutb Shahi Kings of Golconda.	
11	Mahadeva Temple	"	Hadgaon	Hadgaon	Old Hindu (Saivite) Temple—13-14th centuries, and inscriptions.	
					Old Hindu Temple—18th century.	

12	Gopalaji's Temple, and another Temple and Inscription on tank bund.	"	..	Madhol	..	Bhaisa	..	Old Hindu Temples and Canarese inscriptions.—11-18th centuries.
18	Idgah and Muslim Dargahs and an old Jami Masjid.	"	..	"	..	"	..	Idgah and 3 Dargahs. The town possesses an old tank, an old Idgah to the West of the tank (dated 1702), 3 Muslim Dargahs and a Jami Masjid.
14	Saraswati Temple	"	..	"	..	Basar	..	Old Hindu Temple—13-14th centuries.
15	Prehistoric Stone Circles	"	..	"	..	Sirala-Degaon.	..	Pre-historic burials. Megalithic type. These are Pre-historic burials of Megalithic type, which consist of circles of loose stone boulders containing a cist in the middle.
16	Masjid of Sarfaraz Khan	"	..	Biloli	..	Biloli	..	Mosque with Muslim inscription built by Sarfaraz Khan, a Mughal Governor in 1645 A.D. during the reign of Shah Jahan. Indo-Persian Style.
17	Qandhar Fort, Jami Masjid and Inscriptions (Muslim)	"	..	Qandhar	..	Qandhar	..	(a) The Fort is said to have been originally built by Somadeva, the Raja of Qandhar, and subsequently added to by Krishna III, the Rashtrakuta Raja of Malkhed, who is styled "Lord of Qandharapura". It is surrounded by a ditch and a strong stone wall. There are inscriptions of Muhammad Bin Tuglaq, Ibrahim Adil Shah and Aurangzeb inside the fort. (b) Jami Masjid. This is also situated inside the Fort and known as Muhammad Shahi Jami Masjid. It contains inscriptions of Ibrahim Adil Shah and Nizam Shah.
There are many pieces of ordnance of Turkish make with names of Turkish engineers and dates carved on them.								

NIZAMABAD DISTRICT

1	Old Tomb	..	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	Old Muslim Tomb—unidentified.
2	Jaina Sculptures	..	"	"	"	Old Jaina sculptures employed in fortifications—12th Century A.D.

PROTECTED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Fort ..	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	Nizamabad	Fort : Qutb Shahi times.	
4	Temple ..	"	"	Jankampet	Old structure : The temple is fairly old but lays no pretensions to any great architectural or artistic merits. The plan of the building consists of a central mandapa, ante-chamber, a shrine and a pillared hall, styled as Dharmasala.	
5	Hindu Temple ..	"	"	Dichpalli ..	Vaishnava Temple : This temple has a picturesque situation built on a flat hillock with a large square tank in front. It is enclosed by a strong masonry wall and has exquisite carvings and circular columns in Dravidian style.	
6	Deval Mosque and Rashtrakuta (Canara-Telugu) Inscriptions.	"	Bodhan	Bodhan ..	Converted Mosque. The converted mosque, known as Deval Masjid, has two Persian inscriptions of Mohd. Bin Tughlaq.	
7	Stone Circles ..	"	Arnur	Kolhapur ..	Megalithic burials. Stone Circle graves. Prehistoric tombs.	
8	Fort ..	"	"	Balkonda ..	The fort is in ruins, only the bastions and fortifications surviving	
9	Cairns ..	"	Kamareddy	Mahur ..	Megalithic tombs. Cairns Prehistoric burials.	
10	Stone Circles ..	"	Yellareddipet	Yellareddipet	Megalithic burials : Stone Circle Graves Prehistoric burials. Loose stone boulders arranged in circles.	
OSMANABAD DISTRICT						
1	Dargah of Hazrat Shamsuddin	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Osmanabad	Muslim Dargah, 14th century. This Dargah is much esteemed by both Hindus and Muslims. It is a square structure	

surmounted by a lofty graceful hemispherical dome and is decorated all round with bands of lotus petals. Over the entrance facing south is a Persian inscription, recording the date of the death of the Saint 730 A.H. Just opposite the doorway is the grave of the Saint's son, Tajuddin.

12th Century: Group of Jaina and Brahmanical Caves. The caves may be assigned to A.D. 500-650. Excavated in a low ridge of rock.

Rock-hewn caves. These excavations belong to Jaina faith.

13th to 14th Centuries. Ter is believed by some to have occupied the site of the 'Tagara' of Ptolemy and is noteworthy for its apsidal temple. This is interesting, being a replica of the rock-cut Buddhist Chaitya shrines, and the apsidal Temples of Mediterranean Zone. It is a brick construction consisting of an apsidal shrine covered with a barrel shaped ridge-like vault and has a square flat roofed Mandapa in front.

Old Hindu (Chalukyan) Temples: 13th to 14th centuries. The group is constructed of fine granite richly carved and sculptured. Opposite the main temple there is a ruined Nandi pedestal adorned with an elephant frieze executed in high relief.

Bes: bastions of an old Garhi—16th to 18th Centuries.

Old Hindu Temple and inscriptions—16th to 18th Centuries.

Megalithic tombs. Prehistoric burials.

Old Hindu Temple, 16th to 18th centuries. The Temple is dedicated to the Goddess, Bhavani.

This Muslim shrine is equally respected both by Hindus and Muslims of the town.

2	Chamar Lena Caves	..	..	..	..	..	12th Century: Group of Jaina and Brahmanical Caves. The caves may be assigned to A.D. 500-650. Excavated in a low ridge of rock.
3	Dhara Simha Caves	..	..	..	..	..	Rock-hewn caves. These excavations belong to Jaina faith.
4	Vaishnava Apsidal Temple	..	..	..	..	Ter	13th to 14th Centuries. Ter is believed by some to have occupied the site of the 'Tagara' of Ptolemy and is noteworthy for its apsidal temple. This is interesting, being a replica of the rock-cut Buddhist Chaitya shrines, and the apsidal Temples of Mediterranean Zone. It is a brick construction consisting of an apsidal shrine covered with a barrel shaped ridge-like vault and has a square flat roofed Mandapa in front.
5	Maladeva Temples	..	..	..	..	Mankesar	Old Hindu (Chalukyan) Temples: 13th to 14th centuries. The group is constructed of fine granite richly carved and sculptured. Opposite the main temple there is a ruined Nandi pedestal adorned with an elephant frieze executed in high relief.
6	Bhavani Bes	..	..	..	..	Muram	Bes: bastions of an old Garhi—16th to 18th Centuries.
7	Hindu Temples and Inscriptions	..	..	..	Tuljapur	..	Old Hindu Temple and inscriptions—16th to 18th Centuries.
8	Prehistoric Cairns	..	..	..	..	Wadgaon	Megalithic tombs. Prehistoric burials.
9	Old Hindu Temple	..	..	..	..	Tuljapur	Old Hindu Temple, 16th to 18th centuries. The Temple is dedicated to the Goddess, Bhavani.
10	Laoni Gumbad	..	..	..	..	..	This Muslim shrine is equally respected both by Hindus and Muslims of the town.

PROTECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Fort ..	Osmanabad	Naldrug	Naldrug ..	<p>The fort is said to have been built originally by a Hindu Raja who was a vassal of the Chalukyan kings of Kalyan. It was later included in the dominions of the Bahmanis and subsequently was taken over by the Adil Shahi Kings of Bijapur. The most interesting building inside the fort is the dam built across the river Bori. The dam and the Pani Mahal 'Water-Pavilion' which is built underneath and in the middle of the dam were designed by a Persian Architect, Mir Md. Imadin, during the reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II. A Persian inscription on the Mahal, dated 1622 H. (1613 A. D.), records these facts. There is another Persian inscription of Ali Adil Shah corresponding to 1560 A.D. fixed on a mosque which mentions the construction of the fortifications and the mosque.</p>	7
12	Fort ..	"	Owsa	Owsa ..		
13	Jami Masjid ..	"	"	"		
14	Fort ..	"	Parenda	Parenda ..		
					<p>Muslim (Adil Shahi) Fort: 16th to 17th Centuries A.D. The fortifications and some of the fort buildings are in very good condition and are excellent specimens of medieval Turko-European military architecture. An underground store-house and a Baradari built by Col. Meadows Taylor are some of the objects of interest in the fort.</p>	
					<p>Jami Masjid: 17th Century. Built in the Bijapur style with a narrow necked dome and profusely ornamented facade and has cusped arches.</p>	
					<p>The fort is said to have been originally built by Khwaja Mahmud Gawan, the celebrated minister of the Bahmanis in the fifteenth century. It is a fine specimen of the</p>	

military engineering of the medieval period. One of the bastions of the fort has two old guns, one of them is styled "Dragon body" and the other "Battle-King" both of them bear the maker's name, Mohammad Husain, Arab. It was at one time in possession of Bahmani and Nizam Shahi Kings of Ahmadnagar, and finally was conquered by Aurangzeb.

Megalithic Graves: Prehistoric times. Tumuli of various heights and dimensions made of earth and loose stone pebbles containing a cist and surrounded with circles of rough stone boulders.

PARBHANI DISTRICT

16	Prehistoric Cairns	..	..	..	Sendri	Old Jain Temple and Inscriptions, 12th-14th Centuries : There is also an inscription on a well inside the temple enclosure.
1	Pancha Pandava Temple	..	Parbhani	..	Arades- vara	Mosque and inscription 16th-17th Centuries. The mosque has no special features.
2	Jami Masjid, Tomb and inscription of Roshan Khan.	..	"	..	"	Old Hindu (Mahadeva) Temple.
3	Mahadeva's Temple	..	"	..	"	Old Hindu Temple in Hemadpanti style.
4	Temple	..	"	..	Kashipuri	Prehistoric artifacts. They comprise stone implements, flakes, cores and Neoliths.
5	Prehistoric Site	..	"	Purna	Mat	Neolithic implements do
6	Neolithic Implements	..	"	Murtazapur	Sawargi	This is a prominent mosque of the town built in Medieval style but has no special features.
7	Qazi Shaib's Mosque Sahils	..	"	Basmat	Basmat	Muslim Saint's Dargah, held in veneration both by the Muslims and Hindus.
8	Dargah of Khan-i-Alam	..	Parbhani	Basmat	Basmat	Old Mud fort in ruins.
9	Ruined Fortress	..	"	"	Antharli	Old Hindu temples in Hemadpanti style. No special features.
10	Hindu Temple	..	"	"	Aral Dhar- eshwar.	

PROTECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11	Pathri Fort ..	Parbhani	Pathri ..	Pathri ..	The Fort is of no great significance.	
12	Badgaon fort ..	"	Kalamnuri ..	Badgaon ..	The Fort is of no great significance.	
13	Jaina Shrine, Sculptures, Inscriptions, etc.	"	Jintur ..	Jintur ..	Jaina shrine with sculptures, inscriptions, etc. The temple contains a sculpture of Parasnath and other nude sculptures bearing inscriptions.	
14	Amargadh Fort ..	"	"	"	Fort.	
15	Dargahs of Shah Shamsuddin and Shah Mastan	"	"	"	The Dargahs are venerated alike by the local Muslims and Hindus.	
16	Jami Masjid ..	"	"	Konri	This is the principal mosque of the town, but has no special features of interest.	
17	Hanuman Temple and Inscriptions	"	"	1. Barwad. 2. Bhonggaon 3. Bhosi, 4. Bhon, 5. Charbatula.	Old temple dedicated to Hanuman at Borwad built of large stones with an inscription, 2. Hemadpanti Temples at Bhonggaon, Bhosi and Boni. A Temple to Hanuman at Charbatula.	
18	Tomb of Hazrat Sayyid Shah Ismail and Inscriptions.	"	"	Kunri	Muslim Saint's Dargah and inscription. The Dargah is held in considerable veneration by the local population.	
19	Neolithic implements ..	"	Hingoli ..	Hingoli ..	Prehistoric times; these implements comprise stone objects, flakes, cores and Neoliths. (Megalithic type).	

	Do	do	Another site	Do	do
20	Temples and Inscriptions ..	"	"	Old Hindu temples and inscriptions in Hemadpanti style.	
21	Remains of Jaina Temple ..	"	"	Remains of an old Jaina Temple-12th-14th Century.	
22	Nagnath Temple, Aundha ..	"	"	Dedicated to Naganath. In exquisite Chalukyan Medieval Deccan Style of Temple architecture. The temple is adorned with hundreds of dainty sculptures and friezes of carvings and figures and contains one of the twelve famous Tyotirlingas.	
24	Janai Masjid and Shah Tankali Shah's Dargah.	"	"	Mosque: This Masjid is an old building rebuilt in recent times, with Hindu material.	
25	Prehistoric Site ..	"	"	Neolithic type. Neolithic implements, comprising flakes, cores and Neoliths.	
26	Do ..	"	"	Do	
27	Two Hemadpanti Temples ..	"	"	Old Hindu Temples in Hemadpanti style.	
28	Temples and Well ..	"	"	Old Hindu Temple in Hemadpanti style and a well.	

RAICHUR DISTRICT

	Fort	..	Raichur	..	Raichur	..	Raichur	..	Hindu Hill-Fort, (1294-1301).
1	Fort	..	Raichur	..	Raichur	..	Raichur	..	This was an important fort, changed hands with the Kakatiya, Vijayanagar and Bahmani Kings. Its fortifications were completed by Rudradeva, Raja of Warangal. It fell into the hands of Malik Kafur, Alauddin's Khilji's Commander, in 1312. Subsequently, the fort was in the possession of Bijapur, Mughal and Asaf Jahi Kings, as is evidenced by the various Persian inscriptions on its fort walls. There is a big Bijapur cannon set up on its summit. Its outer fortification contains a long Canara-Telugu inscription, which records the erection of the fort by Gore Gangayya Ruddivaru, Minister of Queen Rudamma Devi of Warangal, in A.D. 1294. The slab upon which the inscription is engraved is the largest in the fort and is 41 ft. long. Just by the side of the gigantic inscription slab there is another large slab on which is shown in nice perspective, the process of transport of the large inscription slab from the quarry to the fort-wall, laden on a buffalo-driven cart. On a third slab in the same locality is carved a procession scene which portrays perhaps the figure of Rudamma Devi herself.

PROTECTED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Jaina sculptures and inscriptions.	Raichur	Raichur	Raichur	Jaina sculptures and inscriptions, fitted into the fort-walls and found in various localities of the town. 13th-14th centuries.	
3	Ek-Minar Masjid	"	"	"	Mosque. This mosque according to a Persian inscription on its threshold was constructed by Ambar in 919 A.H. in the reign of Mahmud Shah Bahmani. The architectural characteristics of this mosque are that as its name itself signifies, it has only one minaret which is about 65' high standing just above the entrance in the south-east corner of the courtyard of the mosque and was probably intended to serve as an "Azan tower" like the Qutb Minar at Delhi. The minaret having been built in Persian style is quite identical in form with the Chand Minar at Daulatabad and the minaret of the college of Mahmud Gawan at Bidar. It consists of two storeys and gradually tapers from bottom to top and has at the top a rounded dome in Bahmani style with floral decoration at the bottom.	
4	Gateways of the Town : Maccal Darwaza Naurangi Darwaza, Kati Darwaza, etc.	"	"	"	Gateways. 15th-17th centuries : Some distance from the Ek-Minar Mosque is Yatim Shah's mosque, adjoining which is the Kati Darwaza. This forms the eastern gateway of the outer Muslim wall. The first entrance facing the west is in ruins. The road here takes a turn towards the south and passes through a double arched and domed entrance. This gateway marks the eastern limit of the Muslim fortifications. A little distance further up two roads cross each other one coming from the fort and leading to Dara Jahan's garden, and the other starting from Khandaq Darwaza and leading	

PROTECTED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
13	Mahadeva Temple	..	Raichur	..	Kushtagi	..	Vajarbanda	Old Hindu Temple.	
14	Someshwara Gurudeshwara Temple.	..	"	..	"	..	Holigiri	Old Hindu Temple.	
15	Chandralinga Temple	..	"	..	"	..	Bergi	Old Hindu Temple. 13th Century.	
16	Fort	..	"	..	"	..	Santgadh	Fort of Hindu origin.	
17	Mahadeo (Rameshwara) Temple.	..	"	..	"	..	Rampur	Old Hindu Temple.	
18	Someswara Temple	..	"	..	"	..	Para	Old Hindu Temple : 16th Century.	
19	Do	..	"	..	"	..	Paratgira	do do 12th-13th Centuries.	
20	Somnath Temple	..	"	..	"	..	Kushtagi	Old Hindu Temple do	
21	Mosque	..	"	..	"	..	"	Mosque. Principal place of Muslim worship in the village.	
22	Avenues	..	"	..	"	..	Hanamsagar	Megalithic burials. Prehistoric graves—of the type of Avenues: vertical slabs fixed in parallel lines to indicate prehistoric burials.	
23	Prehistoric Site	..	"	..	"	..	Twargiri	Prehistoric artefacts—Pre historic times.	
24	Bahadurbanda Fort : (Kopbal)	..	"	..	Kopbal	..	Bahadurbanda.	The fort owes its origin to Hindu rulers but was subsequently added to by Adil Shahis of Bijapur.	

25	Kopbal Fort ..	..	"	..	..	..	..	It is an old fort built on a hill. It was at one time occupied by Tipu Sultan. The lower fortress was rebuilt by the French Engineers who were in the service of Tipu. The fort is about 400' above the plateau.
26	Navalinga Temples ..	..	"	..	..	..	Kukkanur ..	Old Hindu Temples. The village of Kukkanur contains an interesting group of old Chalukyan temples collectively known as Navalinga temple. The temples are profusely sculptured—the sculptures mostly richly decorated with panels made of pairs of plasters and with florid-tailed griffins carved on them. Just outside and south-west of the village is the temple of Kalleswara in the same style. This temple is in excellent state of preservation and is dedicated to the worship of Kalleshwara Mahamaya Malik Arjuna.
27	Hindu Temple and Inscriptions.	"	"	..	..	"	Munirabad ..	Hindu Temple and inscriptions. 13th Century. An inscription on black basalt in Kannada-Telugu mentions the date 1088 A.D. and the name of Tribhuvan Malla (Vikramaditya VI) of Chalukyan Dynasty.
28	Prehistoric Site ..	..	"	..	..	"	Chinnachentudora.	An inscription in Canarese on a rectangular polished basalt slab fixed in the Asthana mandapa against the east wall of Siva temple a little beyond Tungabhadra irrigation channel. It is dated 1088. The poet refers to the clap of hands of Siva after smearing his body with ashes. We are next introduced to King Tribhuvana Malla (Vikramaditya VI) with his usual titles, ruling at his capital of Kalyani.
29	Fort ..	..	"	..	..	Lingsugur ..	Jaldurg ..	Prehistoric artefacts. Prehistoric times.
30	Neolithic Implements ..	..	"	..	..	"	Lingsugur ..	Fort. 8th Century. An old fortress on a rock situated between the two tributaries of Krishna River which forms a ditch around it. From an inscription in the fort it appears that the fort was built by one of the Yadava Rajas of Devagiri about the close of 12th Century.
		..	"	..	..	"	Lingsugur ..	Neolithic implements. Pre-historic times: Neolithic implements like stone axes, hammers, chalcedony, flakes, cores and plain pottery have been discovered here.

PROTECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31	Natural Cavern, artefacts, Iron slag, and pieces of ancient pottery.	Raichur	Lingsugur	Kautal	Natural Cavern, Neolithic implements, and ancient pottery. Prehistoric period: There is a hillock due S W of the village which has several natural caverns. Along the slopes of the hill artefacts, iron slag, and pieces of pottery have been found. To the west of the village is an ashmound. The ashmound marks the site of an old smelting factory. Some 4 miles due north of Kautal is a small village called Tuppaldoddi, which has traces of old gold workings.	
32	Avenues	"	"	Maski	Megalithic burials. Prehistoric graves of the type of 'Avenues,' vertical slabs fixed in parallel lines to indicate prehistoric burials.	
33	Stone axes, hammers, flakes, cores and pottery.	"	"	Maski	Neolithic implements, and pottery. Pre-historic times. About 17 sites, around Maski. Everywhere Neolithic implements, i.e., stone axes and hammers, chalcodony and chert flakes and cores were discovered in great abundance. On the western slopes of hills is situated the cave, bearing the Asokan Edict. As we pass on there is a succession of caves. Four of them were excavated and they yielded chert cores and flakes, besides beads and pottery of plain type.	
34	Maski Asokan Edict	"	"	Maski	Asokan Edict. Maski possesses remains of megalithic burials, neolithic implements, etc., in great abundance scattered in fields around the village. In the neighbourhood of the town on a boulder is carved an Asokan edict in Brahmi script. The importance of the inscription lies preeminently in its mention of the name of Asoka as the author of the Edict.	

85	Hindu Temple ..	..	..	..	..	Old Hindu Temple.
86	Pygmy flakes and Stone Celts.	..	..	..	..	Neolithic implements. Prehistoric times. There is a hill near the village along the slopes of which pygmy flakes and stone celts have been discovered.
87	Ashmounds, Gold crushers, Chert, and Agate flakes.	..	..	..	Yerguty ..	Neolithic implements and ashmounds; Prehistoric times : Near the village there is a large ashmound which apparently marks the site of some smelting factory. Gold crushers of large size may still be seen in the village. Chert and agate flakes are found on the surface of the mound.
88	Artefacts ..	..	..	..	Mathal ..	Neolithic implements : Prehistoric times : On the slopes of the hill artefacts are found about a mile and half to the west of the town. Gold crushers and iron slag are also found in abundance.
89	Neolithic implements ..	..	..	..	Machnur ..	Neolithic implements. Prehistoric times :
40	do ..	..	..	..	Bellam-rayanguda.	Prehistoric implements.
41	Ashmound and chert flakes	..	..	..	Gaudur ..	Ashmound and chert neolithic (flakes) implements. Prehistoric times; This village has a large ashmound which has been noticed by Messrs. Bruce Foote, MacLaren and Munn. The place marks the site of some old iron or gold smelting factory. Chert flakes are found in great abundance on the mound. The ashmound is some 2 fur- longs to the east of Gaudur.
42	Remains of old smelting factories.	..	..	..	Honhalli ..	Remains of old smelting factories. Prehistoric times : In some fields near the village are remains of old smelting factories.
43	Ashmound and artefacts ..	..	..	..	Wandalli ..	Ashmound and Neolithic Implements. Prehistoric times : This place is well-known for its gold working. There is an ashmound in the vicinity of the village. Artefacts are found near the ashmound.

PROTECTED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
44	Hindu Temple ..	Raichur	Lingsugur	Jadar Khurd.	Old Hindu Temple.	
45	Venkateshwara Temple ..	"	"	Kardi ..	Old Hindu temple, dedicated to Venkateshwara, built of large blocks of stone.	
46	Mosque ..	"	"	" ..	Mosque of no great historical significance. 16th-17th Centuries.	
47	Jaina Temple and inscription.	"	"	Taikhan ..	Jaina Temple and Inscription.	
48	Temple of Maruti ..	"	Yadgir	Ganjihalli ..	Old Hindu Temple—12th-13th Centuries.	
49	Mosque and inscriptions ..	"	"	Dauranahalli	Mosque and inscriptions of Bijapur Regime.	
50	Raghunatha Temple ..	"	"	Jalhalli ..	Old Hindu Temple—13th century. The old temple of Raghunatha, ascribed to Raja Nar Rai, with an inscription.	
51	An Old Hindu Temple ..	"	Yadgir	Belapur ..	Old Hindu Temple.	
52	Hindu Temple ..	"	"	Anagondi ..	Ancient town which has been identified by some scholars with Kong-Kien-na-pu-le (Kunkanapura) of Hiuen Tshang. It is in a state of complete ruin now. The remains of magnificent buildings of the Vijayanagar Dynasty are still traceable and there are fine specimens in the pillars of the Oncha Appa-Matha and the screens and sculptures of the Ganesa temple. The pillars are of jet black basalt and are deeply carved. The sculptures appear in relief on the surface of the pillars and	

are similar in design and workmanship to the pillars in the Huvina Hadgatta temple in the Bellary District. The ceiling of the Oncha Appa Matha has also some paintings which consist of devices still in vogue in Rajputana and Northern India. In one panel there is a figure of Siva with a long beard riding on five female acrobats who have joined themselves in the form of an elephant. In another panel the same deity is riding on a group of five women who have united themselves together in the form of a horse. There is also a Palki formed of women in the same style. The outlines of the figures are weak and the colours are insipid. They probably belong to the 17th century and have no relation to Ajanta School.

Fortress : 16th century. Anagondi was the seat of a sciens of the Rajas of Vijayanagar. The fortress is said to have been built by Narsimha about the beginning of the 16th century. The road from Gangawati to Anagondi passes through the fort. Its fortifications have double walls and strong bastions.

Old Hindu Temples—12th-13th centuries.

Mosque. 15th-16th century.

Hill fort : The fort is said to have been built by a Governor of the Yadava Kings of Devagiri and hence its name.

Mosque and inscriptions of Bijapur Regime.

Old Hindu Temple.

Neolithic implements : Prehistoric times : This place has a small hill around which artefacts have been found.

Prehistoric artefacts : Prehistoric times.

do do

53	Anagondi Fort	..	..	Gangawati..	Anagondi ..	are similar in design and workmanship to the pillars in the Huvina Hadgatta temple in the Bellary District. The ceiling of the Oncha Appa Matha has also some paintings which consist of devices still in vogue in Rajputana and Northern India. In one panel there is a figure of Siva with a long beard riding on five female acrobats who have joined themselves in the form of an elephant. In another panel the same deity is riding on a group of five women who have united themselves together in the form of a horse. There is also a Palki formed of women in the same style. The outlines of the figures are weak and the colours are insipid. They probably belong to the 17th century and have no relation to Ajanta School.
54	Virabhadra Temple with Inscriptions.	..	..	Yadgir	Yergira ..	Fortress : 16th century. Anagondi was the seat of a sciens of the Rajas of Vijayanagar. The fortress is said to have been built by Narsimha about the beginning of the 16th century. The road from Gangawati to Anagondi passes through the fort. Its fortifications have double walls and strong bastions.
55	Jami Masjid	..	..	Yergira	..	Old Hindu Temples—12th-13th centuries.
56	Hill Fort	..	Raichur	Yadgir	Yadgir ..	Mosque. 15th-16th century.
57	Mosque and inscriptions	..	..	..	..	Hill fort : The fort is said to have been built by a Governor of the Yadava Kings of Devagiri and hence its name.
58	Hindu Temple ..	..	..	..	..	Mosque and inscriptions of Bijapur Regime.
59	Artefacts	..	..	Gangavathi	Karehal	Old Hindu Temple.
60	Prehistoric site	..	..	..	Agoli	Neolithic implements : Prehistoric times : This place has a small hill around which artefacts have been found.
61	Prehistoric site	..	..	..	Siddapur ..	Prehistoric artefacts : Prehistoric times.

PROTECTED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

Sl. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
62	Mudgal Fort ..	..	Mudgal	Mudgal	Mudgal fort has a history going back to the Yadava Dynasty. Malik Kafur, Sultan Alauddin Khalji's Commander conquered this fort in 1313 A.D. In the beginning of the 14th century it was an important out-post of the Kakatiya kingdom. Mudgal was the scene of continuous warfare between the Bahmai and Vijayanagar Kings. In the reign of Firoz Shah Bahmani (1397-1422) such conflicts went on till its capture by Bijapur Kings. There are a few inscriptions in the fort, three of which belong to Ali Adil Shah I during whose reign took place the battle of Talikota. The reign of Ibrahim Adil Shah II is also represented by these inscriptions.	
63	Neolithic Implements	..	..	..	Neolithic implements: Prehistoric times: a survey of prehistoric sites revealed presence of Neolithic Implements at this site.	
64	Hindu Temples and Inscriptions.	..	Manvi	Kallur	Hindu Temples: 13th century: There are some old temples in the village and a Hanuman temple outside wherein are two beautiful old pieces of sculptures one representing Ganesha and the other Saptamatika (Seven Mothers). There is another temple called Makandeshwara situated to the west of the village. It seems to be the oldest shrine in the village; its pillars having some good carvings. The bases of the pillars are covered with bas-reliefs representing floral designs, animal figures and obscene subjects. The superstructure of the temple excepting the Sikhara seems to have been built in Bahmani or Adil Shahi period as is obvious from the turrets, the friezes and other Muslim motifs.	

65	Iron slag, Artefacts and Gold crushers,	"	"	"	Kotegel	Iron slag, Neolithic implements and gold crushers. Prehistoric times. Along the slopes of the hillocks, iron slag and gold crushers are found.
66	Neolithic Implements	"	"	"	Gorehal.	Neolithic implements : Prehistoric times : Stone axes, hammers, chalcodony and chert flakes, cores and plain pottery have been discovered during the year 1985.
67	Neolithic Implements	"	"	"	Anandagal.	Neolithic implements : Prehistoric times. Artefacts and iron slag is found in great abundance along the slopes of the hill.
68	Prehistoric site	"	"	"	Manvi	Prehistoric artefacts : Prehistoric times :
69	Prehistoric site	"	"	"	Haranhalli	Do Do
70	Artefacts	"	"	"	Halapur	Neolithic Implements. Prehistoric times. This place has a hill along the slopes of which artefacts are found.
71	Iron slag, ancient Pottery and Artefacts.	"	"	"	Watgal	Iron slag, ancient pottery and Neolithic implements.
72	Natural cavern and Artefacts.	"	"	"	Nawalkal	Natural cavern and Neolithic implements. Prehistoric times. This place has several natural caverns, Artefacts are found along the slopes of hills.
73	Hindu Temple	"	"	"	Bodnur	This Hindu Temple has an inscribed slab bearing a Canarese inscription.

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.-(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
74	Ruined Temples and Inscriptions.	Raichur ..	Manvi ..	Hafvi ..	Hindu Temples and inscriptions. 13th to 15th Centuries.	
75	An old Mosque with an Inscription in Persian.	" ..	" ..	Devanpalli.	Mosque.	
76	Manvi Fort ..	" ..	" ..	Manvi ..	An old fort in ruined condition.	
77	An old Mosque : Jam. Majid ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	The Jami Masjid—principal place of Muslim worship in the town.	
78	An old Hindu Temple and Inscriptions. ..	" ..	" ..	Chikalpurani.	Hindu Temple—13th-15th Centuries. Four inscribed stones standing on the left side of the temple bearing Canarese inscriptions.	
79	Fort ..	" ..	Deodurg ..	Ramdurg ..	Old Hindu Fort : now in ruins : It is said to have been built by the Polygar Chiefs.	
80	Hindu Temple ..	" ..	" ..	Deodurg ..	Old Hindu Temple.	
81	Fort ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	This fort was at one time a stronghold of a powerful native Polygar Chief.	
82	Artefacts ..	" ..	" ..	Sirwar ..	Neolithic implements. Prehistoric times : about a mile to the south-west of the village is a hill along the slopes of which artefacts have been found.	
83	Pragtur Fort ..	" ..	Alampur ..	Pragtur ..	Fort. It is said to have been built by Vijayanagar Rajas and subsequently conquered by Muslim Kings. It has three ramparts and 30 bastions.	

84	Bhangar Basappa's Temple	"	"	Gabbur	"	Gabbur	..	Old Hindu Temple. 12th Century. The temple has a hall open from three sides and a shrine containing an image of Ganesha and two Nandis.
85	Vishveswara Temple	"	"	"	"	"	..	Hindu Temple. 12th Century. This temple adjoins Venkateshwara's temple on the east. It has a roughly carved lamp-post in its court and the effigies of two elephants to the right and another in front. The plan of the temple consists of a small room with a narrow corridor and an ante-chamber and a shrine. There is a linga and also the figure of Kumara (Son of Surya) in the shrine. There are two adjuncts to this temple both used as <i>Matts</i> .
86	Hindu Temple	"	"	"	"	"	..	Old Hindu Temple. 12th Century.
87	Ishwar Temple—Gannigudi Mutt:	"	"	"	"	"	..	Old Hindu Temple. 12th Century. The temple, dedicated to Siva, has an inscription tablet and a small Nandi in its court. The plan of the temple consists of a porch, hall, ante-chamber and a shrine. The carvings of the temple are plain. <i>Gannigudi Mutt</i> : This is situated towards the north of the temple and has a beautifully carved door.
88	Venkateshwara Temple	"	"	"	"	"	..	Old Hindu Temple. 12th Century. It is built at the western side of a large cistern (<i>Salbaoli</i>). The principal temple is closed on all sides with beautifully carved screens. The plan of the building consists of a porch, a hall and a mandap in the middle. The carvings on the exterior of this temple, representing figures of deities and animals, are particularly interesting.
89	Chandi Gate Temple, Hanuman Temple, Temple near Jami Masjid:	"	"	"	"	"	..	Old Hindu Temples: (a) Chandi Gate Temple situated near the Chandi Gate of the town. There are temples on either side of the gateway. The plan of the temples consist of a hall, an ante-chamber and a shrine. The temple to the left has effigies of two elephants and a Linga inside the shrine. The other temple has the image of Vishnu in the shrine.

PROTECTED ARCHÆOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					The carvings of these temples are plain.	
					(b) Almost facing the Chandi Gate is a temple dedicated to Hanuman. It has a long inscription carved on the plinth of the temple. The plan of the temple consists of a pillared hall and a shrine. The door of the shrine has carved screens on either side and in the interior is the image of Hanuman resting on a Salunka.	
					(c) Temple near Jami Masjid: Near the principal mosque of the village there is another temple dedicated to Siva. It has a small Nandi and a Linga in the hall. Two loose images of Ganapati are in the ante-chamber and another Linga in the shrine. The architectural style is plain, but the building has a high plinth. An inscription tablet is fixed in the temple.	
90	Male Sunkara's Temple	Raichur	Gabbur	Gabbur	Hindu Temple. The Temple, dedicated to Sankara, is built of rough grey stones and has a high plinth. The plan consists of a porch, a hall with music pavilion, an ante-chamber and a shrine. The door of the shrine has perforated stone screens on either side and the lintel contains the figures of screens Gajalakshmi in the middle. The carving is plain.	
91	An old Dargah	"	Alapur	Alapur	Dargah of a Muslim Saint.—	
92	An old Hindu Temple	"	Gangavati	Neeli	Old Hindu Temple—18th Century	
93	Balaji's Temple	"	"	Hanamsagar	Old Hindu Temple.	

94	Remains of Hindu Temples and Inscriptions	"	"	"	Marrat	Old Hindu Temple. 19th Century.
95	Hindu Temples with Inscriptions	"	"	"	Nannari	do 18th-15th Centuries.
96	Old Mosque	"	"	"	Kanakgiri	Old Mosque: no special features.
97	Kanak Chalni Temple and Remains of other Hindu Temples.	"	"	"	"	Old Hindu Temples and remains. 12th-18th Centuries.
98	An old Hindu Temple	"	"	"	Sindhur	Old Hindu Temple. 18th Century.
99	Do	"	"	"	Venkatagiri	do do
100	Neolithic Implements	"	"	Sindhur	Chick Hesar	Neolithic implements. Prehistoric times: Stone axes, hammers, chalcodony and chert flakes, cores, and plain pottery.
101	Flakes, Cores, etc.	"	"	"	Rodalakonda	Neolithic implements. Prehistoric times. The artefacts are found in great abundance in the valley between the two hillocks and also along the slopes of the hillock which has a small fortress
102	Neolithic Implements	"	"	"	Kurukundi	Neolithic implements. Stone axes, hammers chalcodony and chert flakes, cores, and plain pottery.
103	Artefacts	"	"	"	Gober Kallur.	Stone implements. Prehistoric times. The artefacts are found on the western slopes of the hill. Iron slag is also found in great abundance and there are traces of smelting factories all over the area—
104	Prehistoric site	"	"	Hutti	Homballi	Prehistoric artefacts.
WARANGAL DISTRICT						
1	Shanbugudi Temple and Shitab Khan's Inscription	Warangal	Warangal	Warangal	Warangal	The temple has been renovated. It has a large Mandapa and an open porch: A Canara-Telugu inscription fixed in front of the temple gate gives the correct name of Shitab Khan—

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Jaina sculptures, exhibited in Shitab Khan's Hall ..	Warangal ..	Warangal ..	Warangal Fort	Seetapati—and his genealogy as well as an account of his conquest and rule. The temple contains some remarkable specimens of Nandis carved in black basalt.	
3	Archaeological Excavations	" ..	" ..	" ..	Sculptures in Shitab Khan's Hall; Warangal fort has a vast array of minor antiquities, such as images, earings, inscription slabs, etc. Now they have been housed in the Darbar Hall of Shitab Khan inside the Fort.	
4	Stone Circles ..	" ..	" ..	Alipur	Excavations, in the area within the four Toranas—decorated gateways—at the heart of the fort—have revealed basements and remains of a Kakatiya Temple as well as other antiquities of considerable archaeological, and artistic significance.	
5	Cairns	" ..	" ..	Hanamkonda (Hunter road)	Prehistoric. (a) Stone Circles, loose stone boulders arranged in circles and (b) Menhirs, vertically erected slabs marking pre-historic burials at the foot of a hill near the Tank.	
6	Temple and Inscriptions ..	" ..	Warangal	Ailoni	Megalithic burials. Stone circles indicating prehistoric graves are situated in the open ground between the tank and the adjoining range of hills.	
					Kakatiya Temple and inscription—12th-13th centuries. This temple has a double compound wall which is extremely massive and represents Kakatiya style. The outer wall has three entrances. These entrances are in imitation of the gateways that stand at the heart of Warangal Fort. There is a 7 ft. long inscription set up on a platform and is covered	

on all four sides. There is another inscription on the tank-bund. The inscriptions and the temple belong to the Kakatiyas.

The buildings and fortifications of the fort are in a dilapidated condition.

Fort. The fortifications, bastions and gateways are in good condition. Other fort buildings are dilapidated. Some of the bastions contain pieces of ordnance.

It has fortifications built in stone but now in a ruined condition.

Muslim Fort (18th century): This fort is said to have been built by Zafaruddoula. It has no stone walls but some bastions containing guns.

Prehistoric burials, loose stone boulders arranged in circles, Megalithic type.

Prehistoric times: There are a large number of stone circles, near Singapur, all found in groups of small and large circles, lying close together in fields. The number of stones in the circles varies from 10-20. Some of the side-slabs show above-ground. The orientation of some is east to west and of the rest north to south. The circle, in one case, round the cist is of 19 big boulders. Its diameter is 27 feet. The cist when carefully opened was found filled with silt and sand to a depth of 2 feet. Potsherds were found near the eastern end of the cist. Besides potsherds a piece of bone and a piece of iron were found.

Megalithic tombs: Prehistoric burials: These are constructed with three flat stone slabs placed edgewise in the ground enclosing three sides of a square or parallelogram as supports of walls, with one slab on top, and having one side open usually towards the north and N. W.

Megalithic burials. Loose stone boulders arranged in circles, do do do

Lake and inscriptions. 12th Century: The dam of the lake is 800 years old. When full it is likely to submerge about 30 square miles. There is an inscription on the tank-

7	Fort	..	..	..	..	Tatikonda
7b	Do	..	..	..	..	Zafargadh
8	Do	..	..	..	..	Jalpalli
9	Do	..	..	..	..	Wardanapet
10	Cairns	..	..	..	..	Arcpalli
11	Stone Circles	..	..	..	..	Singapur
12	Cromlechs	..	..	..	..	Dongatogu
13	Cairns	Kondiparti Sidapur
14	Stone Circles	Pakhal (Narsam- pet).
15	Lake and inscriptions	

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S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
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16	Buddhist and Andhra Sites	Warangal	Khammam	Karkonda Ashwarpet	bund (Canara-Telugu) of Kakatiya King Ganapati II, who chose varaha (boar) incarnation of vishnu as his patron. There are praises for Ganapati, who received homage of Kings of Kasi, Kalingas, the Sakas, the Malwas, Korala, the Humas, the Kuaras Arimardas, Magadhas, Nepalas, etc. Buddhist and Andhra Sites: 1st to 3rd centuries A. D. There are some rock-carvings in Karkonda hill. There are also remains of two dagobas and two cells carved out of sandstone. They represent the Mahayana cult of the Buddhist religion. The walls are sculptured, although damaged. The wall-surfaces of the cells and dagobas were originally painted over.	
17	Cairns	"	"	"	Nandam	Megalithic Tombs. Prehistoric burials. Loose stone boulders arranged in circles.
18	Fort	"	"	"	Khammam	Hindu Fort. 11th Century. It is said to have been built 900 years ago and later further fortified by French Engineers. The fort contains several guns of a much later period.
19	Stone Circle	"	"	"	"	Megalithic burials: Prehistoric graves. Loose stone boulders arranged in circles.
20	Flakes, Cores, and Neoliths	"	"	"	Dornakal	Neolithic Implements. Prehistoric times. Stone implements of this place comprise flakes, flints and cores. Neolithic type.
21	Stone Circles	"	"	"	Gollapahad	Megalithic Tombs. Prehistoric burials, Loose stone boulders arranged in circles.

22	do	..	..	..	..	Pillaguda	Do
23	Cairns and Menhirs	..	..	..	..	Nalakondapalli	Megalithic burials. Prehistoric graves. (a) Cairns, Loose stone boulders arranged in circles and (b) Menhirs, vertically erected stone blocks.
24	Cairns	..	..	..	..	Waira	Megalithic tombs. Prehistoric burials. Loose stone boulders arranged in circles.
25	Temples and sculptures	..	..	..	Mulug	Ghanpur	Hindu Temples and sculptures-13th century. The temples which are replicas of the famous Palampet Temple, form a group of 22 shrines that lie in a square enclosure. In the centre of the enclosure stands the main temple of the group, with porticoes towards the East, North, and South, the Western side being occupied by the cella, with the broken effigy of a Linga inside. The Mahanandapa is destroyed. Eight granite human and animal brackets identical in style and form with the Palampet brackets are the only surviving specimens.
26	Hindu Temples and Sculptures	..	..	..	..	Katachpur	Hindu temples and sculptures-13th century: on the southern bund of Katachpur tank are two Kakatiya temples which from style and mode of workmanship appear to be contemporary with the Palampet, Ghanpur and Thousand Pillar Temples. They are of grey granite: the entrance of the 1st temple is towards the north and of the other faces the east.
27	Flakes, cores and Neoliths and Dolmens	..	..	..	..	Katarpur	Neolithic implements and Megalithic burials. Prehistoric times: Stone implements of Neolithic type: Dolmens: Table-shaped megalithic burials.
28	Dolmens	..	..	..	..	Nelcore	Megalithic burials. Prehistoric times: Stone coffins built on the surface of the earth with one side having a hole or completely open.
29	Dolmens	..	..	..	..	Katapur	Megalithic burials. Prehistoric graves: Dolmens: Table-shaped stone coffins built on the surface of the earth with one side having a hole or completely open.

PROTECTED ARCHEOLOGICAL MONUMENTS.—(Contd.)

S. No.	Name of Monument	District	Taluqa	Locality	Particulars, the nature, date, etc., of the Monument	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30	Cairns	Warangal ..	Mulug ..	Mulug Road	Megalithic burials. Prehistoric graves. Loose stone implements comprising Flakes, Flints, and Neoliths.	
31	Flakes, cores, and other stone implements	" ..	Madra	Madra	Neolithic implements. Prehistoric times. The stone implements comprising Flakes, Flints and Neoliths.	
32	Stone Circles	" ..	" ..	Garla ..	Megalithic burials. Prehistoric times. Loose stone boulders arranged in circles.	
33	Cairns	" ..	Paloncha ..	Paloncha ..	Megalithic Tombs. Prehistoric burials. Loose stone boulders arranged in circles.	

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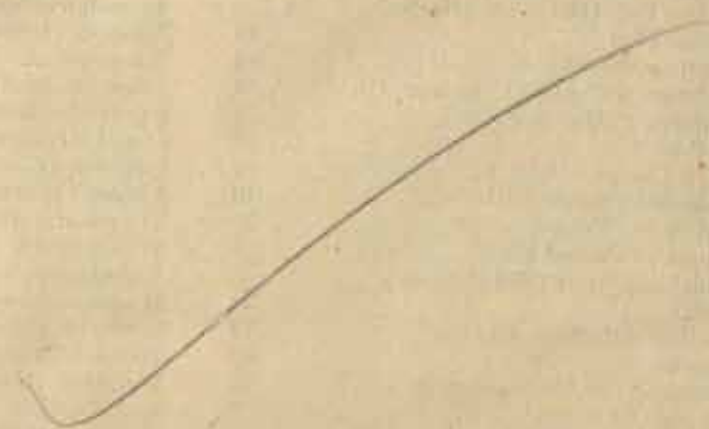
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